ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
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GUINNESS' STOUT
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All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,669—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY 3 P.M 1902.
M.L. CALEDONIA ...	7,558	E. H. Gordon ...	20th Sept.
" PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	27th "
M. I. EGYPT.....	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
" ORIENTAL.....	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh.....	18th "
"ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard.....	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
" PERSIA.....	7951	S. Barcham	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL.....	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th "
" CALEDONIA.....	7558	E. H. Gordon ...	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked "proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	—.....	4,119	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATRIX.....	—.....	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi ...	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-6	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM ...	T. Rassevich...	4,409	23rd Sept.,

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL.....	Baron Bretfeld ...	2,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 18th September, 1902.

NEW ANCHOR LINER.

S. S. "OLYMPIA" 5,000 TONS.

SAILING BOMBAY to MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL about 27TH SEPTEMBER,

HAS excellent First Class Accommodation in large 2 and 3 Berthed Cabins, on the Bridge Deck. She is fitted with all modern improvements and conveniences with Electric Light throughout.

PASSAGE RATES:—

	Rs.
To Marseilles	605.
To London Overland via Marseilles	680.
To Liverpool all the way by Sea	660.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail	
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	Ahrens	29th	Sept. 1902
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	...	13th	Oct. 1902
S. S. KHALIF	1,658	Koppistaedter	27th	Oct. 1902

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and passages apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1902.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 19th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR PORBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about 21st September,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th September, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO ...	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Oct., 1902.
D. BALDUINO.....4,580		O. Canepa...	15th Nov., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO.....4,580		M. Saporite...	15th Dec., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets.....	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 560	

No primage is collected on the above fares.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S.S. BISAGNO, 6,000 Tons, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th October, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
TONKIN.....	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS ...	5,707	Dupuy Fromy ...	20th Nov. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA" 4,255 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the 15th October 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.

NO ADMIXTURES.

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1-0-0.

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,

¼ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,

CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,
MYSORE STATE.

WILL OPEN IN OCTOBER.

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND

CATERERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

FEVERS MALARIA!! PLAGUE!!!

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR

MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.
It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.
Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrique, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.
It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.
This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS:

M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,

24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trenblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of bad blood, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and efficacious means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., &c., practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of ZARORIA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZARORIA, The Extraordinary Blood Purifier. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Free Wheels.
PREMIER BICYCLES are Superfine Machines in every respect.
PREMIER BICYCLES are superbly finished mounts.
PREMIER BICYCLES are manufactured under the most skilled labour obtainable.
PREMIER BICYCLES have nothing but the finest quality of material.
PREMIER BICYCLES details receive as much care in their construction as the most important.
PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.
PREMIER BICYCLES are not Premier in name only but Premier in reputation.
PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.
PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.
PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.
PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing, Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND, AT 5-45 P.M.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to perform :—

Mrs. BOLLAM.	Mr. VERNON BAYLEY.
	Mr. H. W. ASTELL.
Miss HOME.	Mr. G. E. THOMAS.
	Mr. C. R. COPPLESTONE.
Miss WARD.	Mr. G. COPPARD.
	Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
Miss A. WARD.	

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2.
A few Unreserved Seats at Re. 1.
Plan of the Hall at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from the 1st October 1902, the timings of PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS on the G. I. P. system will be REVISED. For details and further information see Posters at Stations and apply to STATION MASTERS.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th September, 1902.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

IN view of the cessation of military operations in South Africa and China it has been notified by the Cable Companies concerned that they have decided to discontinue, with effect from the 1st October 1902, all special arrangements and reduced rates for telegrams to and from the troops stationed in those countries. In consequence the instructions on the YELLOW SLIP at the beginning of the TELEGRAPH GUIDE, "Note C" on page 69, and the rates given for "FIELD FORCE, SOUTH AFRICA" on page 79 should be cancelled from that date.

The restrictions on Telegrams for all places in East and South Africa and the Adjacent Islands having been entirely withdrawn the whole of the foot-note on page 79 marked "§" should be struck out.

On pages 77, 78, 80, 82 and 83 of the Telegraph Guide cancel the foot-note "§ See corresponding note on page 79."

G. T. W. OLVER,
Superintendent in charge,
Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

Bombay, 16th September, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHA JAVERCHAND JUTHA (a broker), late of Porebunder Dossshrimali Bania Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

HIRACHAND GOTAMCHAND, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Freight Broker, residing at Mody Bay within the Port of Bombay, the Sole Surviving Executor named in the said Will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 17th day of September in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and two and in the Second year of our Reign.

R. D. SETHNA,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 17th day of September, 1902.

Messrs. SORABJI & JEHANGIR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 250 of 1901.

SORABJI PESTONJI DAVAR ..... Plaintiff,
vs.
KAIKOBAD CURSETJI POWALLA... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of January, 1902, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of September, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendant in the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz :—

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the defendant of and in all that the land hereditaments and premises firstly hereinafter described and also one undivided equal fourth part or share of and in one undivided equal moiety of and in all the lands, hereditaments and premises secondly hereinafter described :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 29, new No. 15994, and new Survey No. 1-8467, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3279, and Street Nos. 70-72, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the East by the Hornby Road aforesaid, on the West by Murzban Road, on the North by the property of Sorabji Rustomji Bunshah and on the South by the property formerly of Shamji Ludha and Cooverji Ludha of Mowji Rowji but now of which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the executors of Cursetji Pallonji Powalla deceased.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land, situate, lying and being at the junction of the old and new Hanuman, Street, and at Kitchen Garden without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and ninety-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 628, Collector's new No. 2307, old Survey No. 1-1138, and new Survey No. 1603, together with the several messuages, tenements, chawls, building and shops standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1238, and Street Nos. 61-63, Ward No. 1239, and Street Nos. 71-75 Ward No. 1240, and Street Nos. 77-79-81, Ward No. 1241, and Street Nos. 83-89, Ward Nos. 1234 and 1427, and Street Nos. 30 to 47 and 2 to 14, Ward Nos. 1429-1430 and Street Nos. 18-20, Ward No. 1242 and Street No. (1), Ward No. 1243, and Street No. (2) Ward No. 1244, and Street No. (3), Ward No. 1248, and Street No. 16, Ward No. 1335, and Street No. 49, Ward No. 1236, and Street Nos. 51 to 53, and Ward Nos. 1237 and 1238, and Street Nos. 55, 57, 59, and bounded on the North partly by the Old Hanuman Street and partly by the property of Lallubhai Ghellabhai, and on the South by the New Hanuman Lane, on the East by the end or apex of the triangle formed by the Junction of these two roads, on the West by the narrow gully or passage beyond which are buildings of Cooverji Bhabha and Damodar Morar and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Executors of the said Cursetji Pallonji Powalla and the heirs of the late Mr. Dorabji Pallonji Powalla,

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the Defendant in all that the following moveable properties or in the proceeds thereof or in such other moveable property into which the proceeds or any part thereof may have been converted or invested, that is to say :—

6 Municipal Tansa Water Works 4 per cent Debentures, one piece of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand and five pieces of the nominal value of Rupees Five hundred each.

6 Municipal Tansa Water 5 per cent Debentures, one piece of nominal value of Rupees one thousand and five piece of nominal value of Rupees five hundred each.

25 Shares of the Bank of Bombay,
17 Shares of the Bank of Bengal,
6 Shares of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited.
7 Debentures of the Aurangabad Mill of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand each.
1 Share of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.
4 Shares of the Central India Mills Company, Limited.
3 Shares of the Peerod Mahomed Mills Company, Limited.
8 Shares of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited,
13 Shares of the Anglo Indian Mills Company, Limited,
11 Shares of the Wadvan Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.
14 Shares of the Dhoolia Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.
4 Shares of the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company, Limited.
2 Shares of the Akola Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited,
12 Shares of the Master Flour and Spice Mills Company, Limited.
50 Shares of the Madras Electric Tramway Company, Limited.
10 Shares of the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Company, Limited.
2 Shares of the Badham Pile and Company, Limited.
2 Shares of the Kemp and Company, Limited.
5 Shares of the Apollo Press Company, Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14, K. Sardar Gunj, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of August, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

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SALE OF CARRIAGES, IRON TANKS, STONE SILLS, OLD BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 20th September, 1902, at 1 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, consisting of two four-wheeled vehicles (without lamps and cushions, a landau and an open carriage), a lot of old square rafters, planks, &c.

Also at 3 p.m., at Upper Colaba, M. W. Storeyard, by order of the Commanding Royal Engineer, Bombay District, M. W. :—Consisting of old beams, scantlings, rafters, sheet iron, guttering, bamboo fence, iron tanks, iron scraps and pipes, brass taps, stone sills, ornamental terminals, pickaxes, hammers, &c.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT PAREL ROAD AND PIRKHAN LANE.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the respective premises on MONDAY, the 22nd September, 1902, at 3 p.m., the materials for removal of the following properties :—

All the materials of the property, Street Nos. 848, 852 and 36 at Parel Road and Pirkhan Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF GRANT ROAD CROSS LANE.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 73 of 1901.

Nurabibi and another.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Abdul Manan bin Ali and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. N. C Macleod, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th October, 1902, the hereditaments and premises hereunder described.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or bungalow built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Grant Road Cross Lane in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 484, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 116, containing by admeasurement (3,496-4-9) three thousand four hundred and ninety-six and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by Grant Road Cross Lane, on or towards the west by the ground of Nagoo Ashumna, on or towards the north by the ground of Jamasjee Ruttonji, and on or towards the south by the ground of Shree Venkutty Succaram Gopaldas, together with all sorts of trees and plants standing and growing thereon, together also with all and singular houses, outhouses, edifices, buildings, stables, yards, gardens, orchards, backsides, commons, hedges, ditches, ways, waters, watercourses, cookroom, privies, rights, easements and advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said hereditaments and premises belonging or appertaining or with the same or any part thereof now or heretofore held, used, or enjoyed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, Solicitors, at their office in Oriental buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th September, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 2,010 BAGS RANGOON HULVA RICE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 p.m., by order of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim & Co. in Thana Street, near Bodki Tanky in the Godown of Allarukhia Nuthoo, on account and at the risk of Hirjee Hunsraj.

2,010 Bags Rangoon Hulva Rice.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th September, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 250 BAGS COCANADA WHITE JOWAREE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Amarchand Madhavji & Co. and on account and at the risk of Thacker Hurjee Liladhur—

Ex S. S. Rajputana.

250 bags Cocanada white jowaree.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

On MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, a large number of surplus stock of books of the Native General Library, Bombay, consisting of books on literature, history, poetry, biography, voyages and travels, philosophy, mathematics, science, law, medicine, dictionaries, grammars, cyclopædias, Sanskrit, Persian, etc.

Catalogues are ready and the books are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as marble tables, teapoys, sofas, easy-chairs, cupboards, almirah, dressing, wash-hand tables, cots, chest of drawers, measafe, hatstand, writing table and Brussels carpets.

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Few lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 strong-built glass-front brougham.
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1 second-hand light victoria.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

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Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BHAJI PALLA STREET AND FALKLAND ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on the dates hereunder mentioned, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors and subject to the conditions of sale then to be read, sell by Public Auction, unless previously sold by private contract, on the premises, under the power of sale in the mortgage contained, the following properties, namely :—

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1902, at 4 p.m.

All that the right, title and interest of the mortgagors and of the mortgagees in

LOT. 1.

All that piece of Fazendari land, together with a messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon, situate without the Fort walls and within the Island and Registration District of Bombay, and situated on the north side of Bhaji Palla Street, which said messuage is now or was formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, in the enumeration of the houses subject to the payment of ground rent to the Fazindar of the ground, and which said premises contain by admeasurement in length about 70 feet and in breadth about 20 feet little more or less to the edge of the compound, and are bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the house now or late of Mucooadji Gozerji Taylor, on or towards the west by the house now or late of Vishwanath Dandhur Wiver, on or towards the north by the land now or late of Manecksji Caseeba Taylor, and on or towards the south by public road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagors or their tenants.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1902, at 4 p.m.]

LOT. 2.

All that piece or parcel of ground on which the new Elphinstone Theatre has been erected and is now standing situate on the south side of Falkland Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district formerly of the Fort, and now of Bombay, being part of a larger piece of Foras freehold new salt batty land or ground, now or formerly belonging to Sha Moolchaud Nensey as executor of Javerbai, widow, which said smaller piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement 70 feet in breadth and 140 feet in length or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the south and east sides thereof by other ground of the said Sha Moolchand Nensey as such executor of the said Javerbai, widow, on or towards the west by the property of Manecksji Sorabji Pacowalla, and on or towards the north by the Falkland Road aforesaid, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Goolam Hoosein Somjee Parpia or his tenants.

For further information and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., at their office, 30 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th September, 1902.

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Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

C. BERESFORD,
Deputy Chief Manager.

Bombay, 9th September 1902.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 3 Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1902.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	"	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK, LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods :—
By order of the Goods Superintendent G. I. P. Railway—
Four hogshead ale.
A lot of household furniture consisting of teakwood cloth press, marble top tables, teapoys, rattan chairs, hat-stand, lamps, cloth basket, pictures, &c.
The property of the Ward Room Mess, H. M. S. Pomone, consisting of :—
Watch Officer's tin, minstrel knife, soup tureen, dish covers, sugar cutter, roll baking tins, flour box, &c.
On account and risk of Joosub Mahomed—
A lot of household furniture.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built landau in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built victoria with rubber tyred wheels.
1 bay waler 15 hands, 5 years old, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 chestnut Arab, 14 hands, 7 years old, goes in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong-built victoria with a bay Arab horse and a set of harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES situated at Chunam Kiln Road or First Don Tar Road or Atteri Mohola, and Mirza Alli Mahomed Khan Street or Old Nagpada.

Under instructions from Haji Esmail Haji Allana, Esq., the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated the 29th day of November, 1901, and made between Esaa Jacob Haji Jamal of the one part and Haji Esmail Haji Allana of the other part, the undersigned will put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th day of September, 1902, at 4 p.m., the property hereunder described on account and risk of the mortgagor and those claiming under him.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate, lying and being at Chunam Kiln Road or First Don Tar Road or Attarwadi, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under respective Nos. 197 and 198, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-nine and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows according to the indenture of conveyance dated the 16th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and made between Pallonji Framji Eoobash of the first part, Memon Aga Ebrahim of the second part and Memon Jacob Jamal of the third part, that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Abba Mothe Ghaswalla, on or towards the west by the house of Rajee Joosub Saheb Dina, on or towards the north by the aforesaid Chunam Kiln Road, and on or towards the south by a Government passage for Halalkhorez.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate, lying and being on the south side of Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Street or old Nagpada commonly called Attari Mohalla Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly Assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Nos. 193 and 194 but now under No. 3162-21 and 22, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-three square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows according to an indenture of conveyance bearing date the eighteenth day of June, one thousand and nine hundred and made between Nusserwanjee Muncherji Cama, of the one part, and Esaa Jacob Haji Jamal of the other part, that is to say on or towards the east by the house now or lately belonging to Abdool Latiff Cummoo, on or towards the west by the house now or lately belonging to Memon Jacob Jamal, on or towards the north by Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Street or old Nagpada aforesaid, and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage.

Together with all the buildings on the said pieces of land comprised in the hereinbefore firstly and secondly described parcels which have been lately partly pulled down and partly repaired, new additions have been done by the borrower Esaa Jacob Haji Jamal and new buildings have been erected on the site of the said pieces of land which now admeasures in the aggregate two hundred and eighty-two and four-ninths of square yards, and the same are now assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Ward Nos. 3162. 3162 and Street Nos. 15-19 and 21-3 and are situate in Chunam Kiln 2nd Lane or First Don Tar Road or Atterwada without the Fort of Bombay, and Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Street or old Nagpada commonly called Attari Mohalla, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are now bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the house of Bai Rahimatbai, widow of Haji Allana Vydna, on or towards the West by the house of Haji Ahmed Haji Abdool Nurani, on or towards the North by Chunam Kiln Street, on or towards the south by a gully and which said land, messuages, tenements and premises have been and are in the possession of the said borrower Esaa Jacob Haji Jamal and are occupied by any tenant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Framji and Dinshaw, Oriental Buildings, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., A quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "West View," Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Dock, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished entire suite of dining, drawing, bed and office room furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plateware, one large teakwood carved partition screen, one handsome rosewood cottage pianoforte by Schiedmayer in first rate order, handsome table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, valuable pictures in frame, one handsome strong-built rubber-tyred victoria, one flea-beaten grey Arab horse and a set of harness, handsome door screens, books, &c., &c., the property of J. MORRIS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON THE PAREL AND BALLASIS ROADS IN FIRST NAGPADA.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the "City of Bombay Improvement Trust," Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following valuable building sites, for the term of 99 years :—

Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.
A	7372·00	12	262·34	32	3535·00	44	316·44
1	347·00	17	275·00	34	854·95	45	30·67
2	548·35	18	359·44	35	608·00	47	296·98
3	563·00	19	483·25	36	553·84	47	357·28
4	527·5	20	1,276·74	37	373·72	48	446·34
5	571·00	22	520·75	38	320·91	55	343·72
6	553·00	23	365·46	39	833·85	57	382·97
7	703·24	26	409·00	40	477·87	58	412·04
8	872·9	27	407·00	41	339·65	59	430·74
9	705·28	28	400·00	42	349·51		
10	740·83	29	400·00	43	284·22		

Sale to commence at 3 p.m. on the 15th day of October, 1902, and at 3 p.m. on such subsequent days as may be notified hereafter on the site of Messrs. Bennett and Co., by order of the Trustees.

Plan for sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease, and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Bombay Road, or to the Undersigned on and after October 1st next.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th September, 1902.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1902
WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Macleans Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 17

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 30,00,000.

Rs. 30·00 were allotted to Calcutta.
,, nil do. Bombay.
,, nil do. Madras.

Rs. 30·00 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Minimum rate received 7 per cent. Average rate 15·97.

Telegraphic Transfers—Nil.
Total amount sold during week 38,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week 30,00,000
Extra Allotments Bills on Bombay...Rs. 30,000 } at 1s. 4d.
Do. Calcutta.. 0 000 }

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 3-16	= — 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1-2 ex.	= plus 1-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£107	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£85 5-8	= do.
Bar Silver in London	23 7-8	= plus 1-16
Do. 2 months hence	23 7-8	= plus 1-16
Do. New York	51 1-2	= plus 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·19 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46 1-2	= do.
Exchange on New York	4·25 3-4	= plus 3-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= unchanged
Short London Bills 3	,,	= do.
,, Indian Bank Bills 3 3-8	,,	= do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills 3 1-4	,,	= do.
6 Do. Do. 3 3-4	,,	= plus 1-8
Interest, day to day loans 2 1-8	,,	= plus 1-8
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-2	,,	= unchanged

* Immediate advance in the rate of discount expected.

Shipping Arrivals—"Westminster Bridge" and Methley Hall.

Sugar German granulated first marks 7 9-16. Sept.-Oct. Tone steady.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 39. Apl.-May. Sellers. Tone dull.

Rapeseed Brown 33 5-8. Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Tone dull.

Linseed 53 1-2. Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Tone easier.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sales quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000. Sto 5 2-32 plus 3-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 9,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·49 plus 3	4·44 plus 3	4·41 plus 3	4·39 plus 2	4·39 plus 3

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·38 plus 2	4·37 plus 2	4·37 plus 2	4·37 plus 2

In New York—
Receipts at the Port..... 32,000 bales.
Do. last year..... Nil.
Exports to Great Britain ..... 19,000 ,,
,, Continent..... 9,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands ..... 9 plus 1-16
Futures, month of Dec. ..... 8·49 plus 14
Do. do. March ..... 8·53 plus 14
Coffee..... 5 7-8

In New Orleans—
Spot..... 8 1-2 plus 1-8
Futures month of Dec. ..... 8·41 plus 16
Do. March..... 8·47 plus 16

Closing tone steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 17th September 1902 :—

Cotton	711 bales.
Wheat	5,421 cwts.
Linseed	969 ,,
Rapeseed	1,061 ,,
Gingellyseed	60 ,,
Poppyseed	293 ,,
Groundnuts	301 ,,
Castorseed	3,167 ,,
Rice	117,816 ,,
Myrabollams	1,320 ,,
Cottonseed	6,351 ,,

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion Rs. 233,080 ex s. s. Peninsular from London.

Gold Bullion Rs. 151,533 ex s. s. Chusan from Freemantle.

Silver Bullion Rs. 546,179 ex s. s. Chusan from Hongkong.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 18.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand			1s 3 15-16d to 1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight		D. A.	1s 4 5-32d
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 5-16d
French Francs	3 do	do	169 1-2
Marks	3 do	do	137 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	128
Shanghai	30 ,,	,,	170
Japan	30 ,,	,,	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	98—8
1st Settlement	98—6
2nd do	98—4

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February		3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 10th July	3 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 30th June	4 do.

SEEDS,—
Linseed.—Tone steady.
Ready 9 10
Forwar April-May ... 8 3
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready } 5 14
Do. Forward }
Yellow Cawnpore Ready } 6 7
do. Forward }
Yellow Guzerat, Ready } 6 12
do. Forward }
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready } 8 7
Forward }
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready } ... ... 24 8 to 24 12
Forward }
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.
15 per cent. Mixed, Dec-Jany... 41·12 to 42

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... steady
Estimated sales 8,000
Total imports 4,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·50	4·45	4·42	4·41

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apr.	Apl.-May
4·40	4·39	4·39	4·38

May-June 4·38

COTTON.—The rise reported from the governing markets caused a slightly firmer feeling here at opening this morning, and prices of new crops were raised about Re. 1 per candy. But to operate, afternoon, with the keenness shown by sellers, in the this advance was lost. A small business is reported in new cotton, and some 1,500 bales spot cotton changed hands at Colaba, at previous rates.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 30-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 3-16
3 per cent Rentes	100 1-2 ex
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 5-8
Bar Silver	23 7-8

PRICES OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	23-2
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 ,,
Do New	23-12 ,,
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14 ,,
Bombay ,,	23-15 ,,
English Sovereigns	15-2
Dragons	15-1
Silver 17 Bets	63-13
Do 17 1-2	63-15

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending September 16th, was 700 giving a death-rate of 46·90 per annum per thousand as against 62·05 the corresponding period of last year, and 54·07 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 94 died from fevers ; 51, plague; 5, small-pox ; 17, measles ; 0, cholera, 1 leprosy 50, phthisis ; 61, diseases of the nervous system ; 144, affections of the respiratory organs ; 58, diarrhœa ; 26, dysentery ; 43, still-born ; 79, old age and debility ; 15, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 25 ; Brahmin, 18 ; Lingayat, 0 ; Bhattia, 0 ; Hindu of other caste, 377 ; Hindu low caste, 96 ; Musalman, 132 ; Parsee, 26 ; Jew, 5 ; Native Christian, 18 ; Eurasian, 2 ; European, 5 ; Negro-African, 1 ; Buddhist, —; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 299 as against 329 the corresponding period of last year, and 264 the average over the past five years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROE—September 8, at Dharmsala, the wife of Captain B O Roe, of a daughter.
RYAN—September 10, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of P F H Ryan, of a daughter.
VERONA—September 14, at 25, Kacheri Road, Allahabad, the residence of her father, Enoch Fisher Mullins, Head Examiner, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Press, the wife of Peter Frank Verona, Head Assistant, Messrs. A R Worby & Co., Mozufferpore, of a son (Peter Antony).
WILKINSON—September 16, at Bishop's Gardens, Adyar Madras, the wife of H L Wilkinson, Madras Police, of a daughter.
ZSCHERPEL—September 13, at Champion Reefs, Kolar Gold Fields, the wife of C H Zscherpel, Audit Department, Madras Railway, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 0-1a. Low water 5-4½m., 5-59a.
Rovers' Football Tournament.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. King Arthur entered the dock on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Capri and the s.s. Port Stephens left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Veraval, Mangrol, Porbandar and Cutch Mandvie per extra s. s. Pachamba will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the continuance of monsoon weather, the introduction of fair season arrangements for landing and shipping of mails at Apollo Bunder is postponed.

ARRIVAL OF HORSES.—The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer King Arthur, hich arrived in harbour on Wenesday evening from the Persian Gulf, brought a batch of 113 horses.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening a carriage belonging to Mr. Goverdhandas Sunderdas, was being driven by his coachman, Bhickoo Hannanta, along Gamdavi Road when one of the traces suddenly broke. This caused the horse to swerve to one side and the carriage was brought in violent contact with a Municipal lamp-post, which was knocked down and broken. The coachman was thrown off his seat and received a fracture of the right shin bone. The carriage was badly damaged but the horse was uninjured.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of August last 5 horses and 1 bullock were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners ; while 13 horses, 2 buffaloes and 109 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month 177 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 10 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts, and 19 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and the officers, the band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	.....	With Sword and Lance. ... Starke.
Overture	.....	Domino Noir. .... Auber
Mazurka	.....	La Czarina. .... Game
Selection.	...	The Belle of New York. ... Kerker
Valse	.....	Down the Vale. ..... Allan
Polka	.....	Mein Rescher. ..... Anger.

CLAIM TO A HOUSE AND ORNAMENTS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar heard at the High Court yesterday, a case in which Gocaldas Haridas and another sued Mathradas Thakersey and another for a declaration that upon the death of one Narayandas Haridas ther as the survivinz male members of a joint Hindu family became absolutely entitled to an undivided moiety of a house at De'Souza Street ; that Navivahu, at the time of her death, was not entitled to bequeath or dispose of it in the manner directed in her will ; that the bequests and directions contained in her will affecting the undivided moiety of the house were null and void ; that the house, if necessary, be sold by and under the directions of the court ; that a receiver may be appointed, etc. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Daver, Mr. Chunilal Setalvad, and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the defendants.

It was stated that the plaintiffs and one Narandas Haridas (since deceased) who was a brother of the first plaintiff, were members of an undivided Hindu family, joint in food, worship, and estates, and, as such, were possessed of several landed property in Bombay. In the year 1894, the first defendant, the plaintiffs, and Narandas Haridas purchased in partnership a house situated in De'Souza Street, and the first defendant was entitled to one undivided moiety of the house, and the plaintiffs and Narandas Haridas were entitled to the other moiety ; and monies were provided in equal shares. The conveyance of the house, however, was taken in the name of Navivahu, wife of Narandas Haridas, and the second defendant, the wife of the first defendant. Narandas died in July 1898 without issue, and leaving his widow and the plaintiffs heirs surviving. On the death of Narandas, Navivahu continued to live with the plaintiffs until her death, in April 1900. It was the alleged by the first defendant that she had made a will on the 13th December 1899, and that he was the sole executor and trustee appointed by the will. Navivahu in her will alleged that the undivided moiety of the house at De Souza Street belonged to her absolutely, and she had attempted to bequeath and dispose of it as if it was her absolute property to the prejudice of the rights and claims of the plaintiffs. The latter submitted that upon the death of Narandas, they became absolutely entitled to the moiety in the said house, subject to the right of maintenance of Navivahu, who had no right to deal with the same. Plaintiffs were desirous that the house should be partitioned and divided into two equal shares, one of which should be given to the plaintiffs and the other to the first defendant, but if the court should be of opinion that a partition of the house by metes and bounds was impracticable, then that the house should be sold by and under the directions of the court. Shortly before the death of Navivalu, defendant induced her to deliver to him ornaments of great value, most of which belonged to the plaintiffs. The defendant had been called upon to hand over the ornaments to the plaintiff Gokuldas, but had neglected to do so.

The first defendant, in his written statement, denied the material allegations of the plaint, and put the plaintiffs to the proof of the same.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Domerkhadi and Dongri	7	5	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parmawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	1	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	4
Total	13	8	93
Total plague deaths to date	120,068	99,357	
Same date last year	44	29	123

"HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED" by using the only reliable preparation, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than anything else. For fair or grey hair use ROWLAND'S GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Dealers.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WHARFAGE FEES.

AT a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 9th inst., a letter was read from the Acting Docks Superintendent, inviting attention to Section 23 of the Dock Table of Rates and enquiring whether the rates prescribed are intended only for proper transhipment goods, viz., for goods entered for transhipment in the ship's manifest at port of departure, as the words "previously entered for transhipment" convey that meaning ; observing that the practice at the Docks is, however, not only to extend the transhipment rates prescribed to goods entered in ship's manifest at port of departure as for transhipment, but also to goods that arrive here as local cargo according to the ship's manifest and where the owners or consignees apply to the Customs Department to amend the ship's manifest in Bombay by converting the local cargo into transhipment cargo, and suggesting that under the circumstances explained by him, it would be as well to make the Section quite clear. The Acting Docks Superintendent added that the practice will lead to a very appreciable loss of Docks Wharfage before long, as the transhipment rates under Section 23 are very low.

A minute by the Chairman, which was concurred in by the other members of the Docks Committee, stated that this appears to be a clear case and if any misconception has arisen it must be owing to the very clear direction in the Bunder Rate Book (footnote on page 33) not having, by some oversight, been incorporated in the Dock Rate Book, and proposing in order to make the matter quite clear, to add after the words "transhipment" in Section 23 above referred to, the words "under Chapter 12 of the Sea Customs Act without Import and Export documents" as in the Bunder Rate Book.

The Board resolved that the sanction of Government should be applied for to amend the Rate Book as recommended by the Docks Committee in order to remove any grounds for misapprehension as to the intention of the regulation.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 5th Sept. 1902.	Total from 1st April to 5th Sept. 1902.	For week ending 5th Sept. 1901.	Total from 1st April to 5th Sept. 1901.
Vessels piloted into harbour	18	437	14	434
Do ,, out of ,, ...	15	443	11	451
Do transported	13	314	4	293
Do attended to	1	27	...	28
Do warped	2	20	...	18

LAW-STUDENT AND POLICEMAN.

AN ARGUMENTATIVE YOUTH.

Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Salway charged Kanada Keshav a law-student, with disobeying the lawful orders of the Police. It appeared from the evidence that accused was passing along the Queen's Road on Wednesday evening with three friends of his on his way back from the Government Law School. A they came near the junction of the Thakersdwar and Queen's Roads, Mr. Salway came up to them and asked them to leave the middle of the road and to walk on either side. They did accordingly, but after going a short distance up accused came back in the middle when Mr. Salway again went up to him and inquired of him if he knew what orders were. Upon this accused began to argue with him and refused to move on to the side of the road. Consequently Mr. Salway arrested him and took him to the chowky. Accused said in his defence that on Wednesday evening as he was going along the road with his friends he was met by Sub-Inspector Salway who began to talk to him with his hands held on one of his (accused's) arms. This he took as an insult and spoke to him rather angrily. Upon this he was asked to go to the chowky. He offered to give his name and address to the police officer, but it seemed the officer was bent upon subjecting him to the indignity of being taken to the chowky, as he (Mr. Salway) thought his dignity lowered by the sharp answer to his question.

His Worship observed that obedience to lawful orders was the first thing the accused ought to have known as a law-student. Had he done that he would not have had to come to the court. However, as the matter was a trifling one, he would warn and discharge the accused.

THE RUPEE CORONATION FUND.

THE Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the St George's Hospital Nursing Association acknowledge with many thanks the following further contributions received up to 17th September to the Coronation Fund opened for the purpose of wiping off the debt on the Private Nurses' Quarters.

As it is shortly proposed to close this Fund, it is desired that those who have cards or who have collected any money should send in the same at their early convenience.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	5,152	12	6
Through Line-Superintendent, G. I. P. Ry., Bombay	449	0	9
Offertory, Christ Church, Ahmednagar	94	10	0
Offertory, All Saint's Church, Dharwar	47	12	0
Through Mr. T. H. Potts, Bombay	42	0	0
Through Miss Duggan, Poona	40	0	9
Through Nurse Kirk, Bombay (2nd Instalment)	40	0	0
B. I. S. N. Coy's, Engineers' Club collecting box, Mazagon, Bombay	32	2	3
Through Mr. John Harkness, Abu Road	31	0	0
Through Mrs. J. H. Symington, Bombay	30	0	0
Offertory, Girgaum Mission Church, Bombay	27	8	9
Army and Navy Co-operative Society's collecting boxes, Bombay	26	13	6
Through "E. S. P." Mormugao	25	0	0
Through Mr. John Reed, Bombay	22	0	0
Through Mr. C. Knowles, Ahmedabad	21	0	0
Tarcutn Mess President 1st West Yorkshire Regiment, Karachi	19	8	0
Through Miss F. E. Savage, Bombay	19	0	0
Byculla Club, Collecting Box	17	0	0
Through Mr. C. M. Ross, Bombay	16	0	0
United Club, Collecting Box, Byculla	13	3	0
Through Mr. J. H. Glaskin, Bombay	13	0	0
Messrs. Leach and Webborle's Collecting Box, Bombay	13	0	0
Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.'s Collecting Box and Card	12	2	0
Through Miss Clara Proctor, Poona	12	0	0
Through the Rev J. George, Poona	11	0	0
Through Miss Batty, Bombay	11	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Sydney G. D. Andrews, Bombay	10	0	0
Offertory Wesleyan Church, Bombay	10	0	0
Messrs Treacher and Co.'s collecting box, Poona	9	4	0
Through Mess President, Jacob's Horse Fort Sandeman	9	0	0
Through General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Ry., Bombay	8	0	0
Through Messrs. Marcks and Co., Poona	8	0	0
Through Mrs. Craig, Bombay	6	0	0
Through Mrs. Hume, Bombay	6	0	0
Through Miss Barnard, Bombay	6	0	0
Through Mr. L. Robbs, Poona	5	0	0
Through Mr. Stephen Charles, Karachi	5	0	0
Messrs. Badnam Pill and Co.'s collecting box, Secundersbad	5	0	0
Collecting boxes containing less than Rs. 5 each	18	4	6
Other amounts received less than Rs. 5 each	19	0	0
Total	Rs. 6	353	1 3

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE CHASES, 1902.

24th, 27th & 29th Sept, 1st, 4th, 6th, 8th, & 11th, Oct.

ADMISION,—FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKETS for 8 days ..... Rs. 30
(including separate tickets for 2 Ladies)
Additional Season Ticket for a Lady ..... Rs. 8
DAY TICKET ..... Rs. 5
(including admission for one Lady.)
DAY TICKET for Lady ..... Rs. 2
DAY TICKET for Child ..... Rs. 2

Season Tickets are obtainable at the Office, W. I. T. C., 20, Queen's Gardens, or at the gate on Race days.

N. B.—No Tickets will be issued without payment.

Owners who have entered for the Meeting will receive free tickets on application at the Office, 20, Queen's Gardens.

CECIL GRAY,
Poona, 8th Sept., 1902. Secy., W. I. T. C.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Sure Relief. The weak and enervated suffer severely from nervous affections when storms or electric disturbances agitate the atmosphere. Neuralgia, gouty pangs and flying pains, very distressing to a delicate system, may be readily removed by rubbing this Ointment on the affected part after it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills, taken occasionally in the doses prescribed by the instructions, keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and regenerate the impoverished blood with richer materials, resulting from thoroughly assimilated food, wanting which, the strongest must inevitably soon sink into feebleness, and the delicate find it difficult to maintain existence. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible remedies.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

Thursday.—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in Guzarat and on West Coast and conditions are slightly suspicious in the north east of the Arabian Sea where a depression may be forming. A depression may also be forming in the centre of the Bay. Only a few light showers have fallen in Burma and rain has decreased in the West Coast, Deccan and South India. Showers have fallen in Guzarat, Central India Plateau, Satpuras, North East India and South Madras Coast. The only heavy fall reported to-day is one of 3 1-2 inches at Bombay. Amounts ranging from one to two inches have fallen at Mymensing, Berhampore, Gaya, Ratnagiri Ahmednagar, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Mahubpatam Madras and Cuddalore. Temperatures continue very low in Upper India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer King Arthur, Captain T. S. MyCrist, which arrived in Harbour on Wednesday evening from the Persian Gulf, reports having experienced fine weather with heavy rain.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum and Co. have received the following reports :—

JALGAUM-JAMODE, SEPT. 17.

Drizzling rain showers have fallen, gauging 11 cents. Weather since this morning has been clear and the sun is shining brightly. Crops continue progressing advantageously.

AMRAOTI, SEPT. 17.

Only 20 cents of rain fell yesterday. The weather continues very cloudy.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BARSI, SEPT. 18.

Weather showery.

SECUNDRABAD, SEPT. 18.

Rainfall 13 cents.

CAWNPORE, SEPT 18.

Weather fine. Present weather is favourable for the crops. Crop accounts continue favourable.

BHAVNAGAR SEPT 18.

Rainfall 36 cents. Raining here and in the district. Crops are flourishing. Weather is cloudy and unsettled

Amritsar.—Looks like clearing up. Crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Looks like clearing up. Rapeseed being rawn. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Cloudy ; looks like rain. Dry here but raining in the surrounding districts. Considerable improvement in corps perceptible.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Benares.—Cloudy but no rain. Dry here but raining in the surrounding district.

Amroati.—Showery. Cotton plants in flowers.

Khamgam.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains doing well.

Dh

YOUR SERVANTS

WILL PROBABLY WANT

THEIR COATS

RENEWED

THIS YEAR.

MAKE THEM HAPPY

BY GIVING THEM CLOTHES MADE OF THE

"LALIMLI" PURE WOOL MATERIALS.

BROADCLOTHS

In Black, Blue, Green, Khaki, Scarlet, etc., at Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2-12, Rs. 3-4, Rs. 4, and Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54 inches wide,

All guaranteed genuine PURE WOOL throughout.

No shoddy mixtures palmed off on an unwary public.

CHAPKANS, etc., made to order if desired

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

DELHI CORONATION DARBAR CAMP.

CAMP FURNITURE.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS.

HAVING made arrangements for the delivery of very large quantities of all kinds of CAMP FURNITURE we are in a position TO SELL CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
1,500 Folding Camp Chairs with Carpet Seat at Rs. 3.
3,000 Bentwood Chairs, best make at Rs. 3.
500 Patent Heatherby Folding Tables at Rs. 8-8.

Packing and Delivery at Bombay Railway Station Free.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
BOMBAY.

FREE WHEEL.

BEST QUALITY Ball-bearing Free Wheel will be fitted to any Cycle at Rupees fifteen.

	Rs.	a.	p.
DUNLOP COVER	18	0	0
DUNLOP AIR TUBE with valve	6	8	0
G. & J. COVER	13	0	0

ELECTRO-PLATING, NICKEL-PLATING and all kinds of FINE WORKS be done at our own Factory at reasonable charges.

BEST ENGLISHCYCLES from .....Rs, 175 0
LARGE STOCK OF CYCLE ACCESSORIES.

VATCHA BROS.
GIRGAUM AND MEDOW ST. BOMBAY.

REGIMENTAL CLOTHING.

GREATCOAT CLOTHS.	PUTTIES.
UNIFORM Do.	JERSEYS.
Do. SERGES.	CARDIGAN JACKETS.
ARMY FLANNELS.	BALACLAVA CAPS.
SADDLE SERGES.	SOCKS, BLUE GREY.
BLANKETS FOR MEN.	Do. NATURAL GREY.
Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.	MITTENS,

MANUFACTURED BY

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD., DHARIWAL PUNJAB.

BABY GRAND PIANOFORTES.

A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS.

This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.

CASH RS. 1,200.

ON THE HIRE SYSTEM:—
For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 59-4 per month.

MARCKS & CO, LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S This New Natural FERRO VINA
KEMP'S Wine, containing IRON FERRO VINA
KEMP'S as found in the grape FERRO VINA
KEMP'S itself, vitalises and en- FERRO VINA
KEMP'S riches the Red cor- FERRO VINA
KEMP'S puscles of the Blood and FERRO VINA
KEMP'S is thus of immense FERRO VINA
KEMP'S value to Anæmic sub- FERRO VINA
KEMP'S jects. It is a soft Bur- FERRO VINA
KEMP'S gundy and can be used FERRO VINA
KEMP'S at table. We hold nu- FERRO VINA
KEMP'S merous testimonials FERRO VINA
KEMP'S from grateful users, FERRO VINA
KEMP'S who speak highly of its FERRO VINA
KEMP'S virtues as a wonderful FERRO VINA
KEMP'S Tonic and Restorative. FERRO VINA
KEMP'S Rs. 1 per bottle. FERRO VINA

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PROPRIETORS OF
Equatorial Hair Douche, Extract of Chicken, and hundreds of other valuable medicines.

THE MOST PERFECT of all German PIANOS:
GEBRÜDER KNAKE'S
New Indian Model.
PERFECT,
In Tone and Touch and thoroughly durable. Can be seen and tried at

S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Consignments.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and CROSSBREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

PLEASE NOTE.—Our renowned specifics for HYDROCELE and ASTHMA give immediate relief, perfect cure guaranteed. Price Rs. 5 each. Numerous obstinate cases cured very shortly and satisfactorily. Apply only to P. G. MUKHERJI, V. C. WORKS, Ranaghat, Bengal.

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BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
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7, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1902.

BRITISH TRADE WITH THE CAPE.

THE outlook for British Trade in South Africa has been made the subject of special investigation by Mr. Henry Sell's paper, "Commercial Intelligence". An expert journalist on that behalf was sent out specially from England, and already several of his articles have appeared in the columns of our contemporary. It is seldom that a casual visitor to a country gets at real facts. That we have seen, sometimes to our cost, in this country, especially when men have been sent out to spy out the land in time of famine. Interested persons ply the "investigator" with a superabundance of one-sided information, and the results of his inquiries are, as a rule, the misleading of a too-confiding public. But in the present case we have an experienced correspondent of a journal devoted, as its name implies, to the dissemination of plain, unvarnished commercial intelligence for the enlightenment of those who must, of necessity, acquire their knowledge at second-hand. With unlimited time and exceptional facilities for collecting that information, Mr. Sell's representative set out, and he tells us from Cape Town that the outstanding fact which presents itself on an investigation of the trade relations of Cape Colony with Great Britain, is that, no other country in the world has the British manufacturer or exporter a more open or fairer field; in no other country or British possession has the British manufacturer or exporter a fairer chance or conditions more positively in his favour than he has in Cape Colony. The Colony has no manufactures; everything is imported, even to the soft wood baskets in which colonial growers pack their fruit. Taking the building trade as illustrating as well as any, the extent to which the colony is dependent on imports, the Commissioner tells us that bricks are made on the outskirts of Cape Town. The coal for burning them must be imported. Labour of the roughest kind is exceedingly expensive. It is exclusively black; and while being highly paid is uniformly poor and unreliable in every particular. It has become increasingly so as a result of the enormous demand for native labour in the transport service of the army; and here, in Cape Town, as well as at Port Elizabeth, employers are bitterly complaining that the high pay and coddling which the natives have received with the troops have spoiled them as labourers for some years to come. The result of these conditions is that bricks here are now selling at the rate of £4 10s. to £4 15s. a thousand. English bricks fetch £8 10s. per thousand. There is no manufacturing in Cape Colony because the country produces no raw material to manufacture, not even timber in any serviceable variety.

England can supply all that South Africa requires, and Cape Colony places no hostile tariff in the way. There is a strong feeling in favour of protection for home industries, and they also enjoy preferential railway rates, but the colony is an infinitely more open field for British goods than Canada or the Australasian colonies. British trade is in full or scarcely disputed possession. Foreigners may here and there cut in, but last year Great Britain and her colonies had seventy-nine per cent of the trade of the colony. American trade showed signs of development a couple of years ago but it has dwindled away again, and material under order has got months behind in delivery—much to the inconvenience of the importers and to the advantage of British manufacturers. It cannot be said, however, that both Germany and the United States have not obtained footholds. But all the advantages are obviously with England, and, in most cases, says the Commissioner, it must be the fault of British manufacturers if they fail to hold against all comers the enormous advantage they now unquestionably possess. Of course this was written before the results of the Colonial Conference had been made known. Under the proposals the Premiers are to recommend to their respective Parliaments, the British merchants may find the task easier. But it is as well they should keep an eye open, for some time must elapse before the Colonial Governments can formulate a schedule giving Great Britain and her Colonies preferential rates. Meantime the foreigner may forge ahead. Orders for railway engines for Cape lines have been placed in America, as they have been for India in Germany. It was an outrageous thing to do, disloyal thing some have called it, even if British prices were higher than those of the foreigner. The money would have gone back into the taxpayers' pockets instead of being given to unfriendly competitors, and there are many who would impeach a minister giving the foreigner an order for anything which could be obtained in England. At the present time much railway plant, material and rolling-stock, is wanted. We learn that the management of the Cape railways is now, and has been for some time past, steadily making such improvements in its lines from Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London to the new colonies, and increasing its rolling stock in such a way as is calculated to meet all the requirements of the new conditions in South Africa, and to handle the large trade that is most confidently looked for by the Railway Department. Nowhere in Cape Town is a more hopeful view taken of the outlook for increased trade in the South African colonies than by the Railway Department, and in accordance with this feeling of confidence in the commercial future of South Africa every possible improvement is being made to enable the railways to cope with the expected great increase in traffic. The gradients on the line serving the Transvaal are being cut down. New rolling stock is being acquired, and advantage is being taken of the latest improvements in locomotives and in railway equipment.

Most of the Railway material is shown to be on order from Great Britain, but fifteen engines are on the way from America, and in this connection our contemporary's commissioner tells us he learnt some particulars significant of the attitude of British manufacturers when placing orders, and the difficulty which the management has in meeting the wishes of home manufacturers when placing orders. A little while ago, he says, at the time when some orders for the Cape Railway went to the United States, it was represented to the Railway Department that British manufacturers could fill all orders for the colony if they were running continuously over a period of years. The Department accordingly offered to place orders extending over three years. Locomotives under the plan proposed were to be delivered at the rate of three a month; trucks at the rate of 25 a month. This plan was proposed in response to a representation from British manufacturers of railway equipment. The reply to it was that they were all in agreement that orders extending for periods over eighteen months were not acceptable. About the time when the British manufacturers made their suggestions as to orders running over a period of years, they made other suggestions with a view to their being put in a position to compete more favourably with American manufacturers. These suggestions too were sympathetically considered, and are now being acted upon by the Railway Department, as far as is practicable. In every way, the relations of the Railway Department with the British manufacturers are said to be now much more satisfactory and harmonious than they were two or three years ago. There has been delay in filling orders, but it is found that the requirements of the Department are now being met in England much more promptly than formerly, and at materially reduced prices. America's share as yet is nothing more than a "look-in"—eight per cent of the lot—and we sincerely trust it may never be more than a "look-in". Germany has also obtained a look-in, likewise Hungary and Belgium. But it has been mostly with regard to narrow gauge stock which really counts for very little. Yet British manufacturers are asked to enter into competition for its production, and one of the strongest points of the Commissioner's effusions is his appeal to manufacturers at home to devote some attention to the subject, so as to keep out the foreigner who is so strenuously striving to gain a firmer footing. Everything, as has been said, is in our favour, and in these days of keen competition it is undesirable to leave the slightest ground to the foreigner who seeks to derive benefits in a country where the British producer has every right to be supreme.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

THE agricultural outlook was fairly good throughout India during the week ended the 6th instant. The rainfall was general and fairly heavy. The anxiety existing in the Punjab was to a very great extent allayed by very grateful supplies of rain—as much as six inches having been received in some parts of the Province. The dry lands which were naturally the first to show the effects of the drought have greatly benefited by recent rains, but in a few places the unirrigated crops are still withering owing to a lack of sufficient moisture. In Karnal, the rice crops on unirrigated lands have entirely failed owing to the lateness of the rains. Madras again records a good rainfall for the week, and the standing crops as a rule remain in fair condition. In Bellary the crops on dry lands still require rain. The ordinary operations of the season are in progress. In Bengal rain was general and fairly heavy, but the greater part of Behar still needs more moisture. Jessore, Dinajpur, and Hazaribagh would also be benefited by further showers. The transplantation of winter rice is nearly finished, and in some places weeding has commenced. Favourable prospects present themselves in the United Provinces, and the harvesting of the early autumn crops has commenced. In the North West Frontier Province, the outlook is on the whole a good one, although the drought has done some damage in Hazara and Banna. In these places, however, when the report was made, it only required a little rain to put things on a satisfactory footing. Over fourteen inches of rain were received in some parts of the Central Provinces, and good rain fell in nearly all the districts. However, if success is to be obtained in the transplantation of the rice, further downfalls will be necessary in some districts. In Nagpur the light rice has failed, and in Chanda it has passed the stage for transplantation. Other crops are in good condition, and the outlook is very satisfactory. The prices of food grains are in stable equilibrium. The standing crops are in capital condition throughout Mysore, and good harvests are likely. Food grain prices are fluctuating slightly. In all the Agencies of Central India sufficient rain has fallen. Agricultural operations are proceeding satisfactorily, and the condition of the standing crops is good. In Baroda also there is little to find fault with in the agricultural situation. In Kashmir the crops are in fair condition, the recent rain having done them a great amount of good. Food grain prices are above normal. The rice crop in Nepal is in a capital condition. In Burma operations are well advanced, reaping and winnowing having been undertaken in some places. In Assam some of the early rice crops have suffered from floods, but otherwise the situation is good.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THE mortality of the city continues to show the slight tendency to rise which has been visible during the past few weeks, but compared with the death rate at this time last year, and the corresponding average for the past five years, the present rate may be considered not unsatisfactory. The number of deaths last week was 700, which was equal to a rate of 46·90 per thousand. At the same period of last year the returns showed a mortality of 62·05 per thousand, while the average for the lustrum is 54·07. The slight rise which has been perceptible during the last month can be accounted for mainly by seasonal conditions, but with the exception of measles, respiratory diseases, and bowel complaints, the whole of the maladies enumerated in the returns show a considerable decline in mortality compared with that of a year ago. Plague accounted for 51 deaths in the week ending on Tuesday, but in the corresponding week of last year the deaths from this disease numbered 275. There were nine fatal cases reported from Mandvi and eight from Umarkhadi, the others being spread over the areas of the city usually affected. The epidemic of measles appears to be on the increase, seventeen deaths having occurred last week from the disease. There were 94 deaths from fever against 145, and there were fifty fatal cases of phthisis against 93 last year. Diseases of the respiratory system carried off 144 persons, an increase of 41 over the number twelve months since, while diarrhœa and dysentery were responsible for 94 deaths against 73. In other respects the vital statistics show a better condition of things than prevailed last year, the total number of deaths being 226 fewer.

THE BOMBAY CRPS.

THE parts of the Deccan which have been suffering for want of sufficient moisture still make the same complaint in the latest reports published. In the Poona district the crops are in good condition in the western areas, but are stated to be withering elsewhere, the Haveli, Purandhar and Bhunthadi talukas especially reporting a need for more rain. From Sholapur the same complaint is made in respect of the Sholapur and Barsi talukas, and from this district alone comes the report of insufficient fodder and consequent deterioration of the cattle. Recent rainfall has greatly improved matters in Satara, but in the eastern portion of the district the water supply is insufficient. Since these reports were furnished, however, some rain has fallen in the eastern Deccan and has no doubt greatly altered the aspect of affairs. Parts of Sind continue to report an absence of adequate moisture, but for the rest the reports from all other parts of the Presidency afford considerable satisfaction. Agricultural operations are well advanced, fodder supply is generally adequate, and the cattle are in good condition and sufficient for the work of the fields, except in a few parts of Dharwar. In a couple of talukas in that district too, as well as in parts of two talukas in Belgaum, the water supply is deficient. The ryots are generally busy weeding, and in places they are sowing til and tur, transplanting and preparing lands for rabi cultivation, while some of the early crops are being gathered. With the exception of the restricted areas where the rainfall has been insufficient, the crops are flourishing and a bountiful harvest is promised after so many successive periods of scarcity.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander R. W. Gordon, will sail for Port Blair and Rangoon on the 24th instant.

THE Government of India have ruled that regimental funds may be banked without restriction with any private bank under European management, provided it lodges with Government adequate security to cover its responsibility in this respect.

WE learn that Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, C. I. E., of Bombay, has contributed Rs. 10,000 to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli.

NOTHING is known in official circles in India, of the wish reported to have been expressed by the Crown Prince of Germany to accompany the Duke of Connaught to Delhi.

MAJOR Hudson, Assistant Quartermaster-General for the Delhi Durbar, has transferred his head-quarters from Simla to Delhi. Major Cowper, D. A. Q. M. G., visits Delhi for a few days in connection with the Commander-in-Chief's and Lieutenant-General's camps.

MR. R. D. Mackenzie, the well-known artist whose two great pictures "Afghans" and "Baluchis" created something of a sensation at the Dore Gallery last month, has received official permission to paint the picture of the Delhi Durbar.

MR. A. A. APCAR, Senior Steward, and Mr. Beresford, Secretary, Calcutta Turf Club, will be in Poona during the big race meeting, and advantage will be taken of their presence to discuss the system of pony measurements by the official measurers of the two Turf Clubs. It is most desirable that some efforts should be made to bring about uniformity in measurement.

THE dates of the Irrigation Commission's first tour in the ensuing cold weather will probably be:—Quetta, October 21st to 29th; Calcutta, November 5th to 10th; Cuttack, 11th to 13th; Purulia 14th and 15th; Bankipore, 16th to 18th; Durbhanga, 19th to 23rd; Motihari, 24th and 25th; Allahabad, 29th to December 4th; Lucknow, December 5th to 12th; Parichha 13th; Agra, 14th to 17th.

IT has been found that the Ranghars previously reported as being in the 3rd Madras Lancers do not really belong to that class, but are chiefly Kaimkhanis from Rajputana with some Oudh men also. It has, therefore, been decided that these men shall be allowed to drop out gradually, and only Punjabi Mahomedans be enlisted in their place as vacancies occur. These will give a complete squadron of Punjabi Mahomedans, the half-squadron of Ranghars being abolished.

PERHAPS the most interesting point in the report on the administration of the Registration Department in the United Province is the reference to the use of thumb-impressions for the identification of executants and witnesses in registration proceedings. The system has now been extended to all registration offices in the Provinces, and Mr. Bruce, the Inspector-General, believes it will result in a diminution of the number of cases of personation. As an instance of the growing appreciation of the system by the public, it is stated that one or two large money-leaders now invariably take their clients' thumb-impressions on bonds, and many enquiries are made as to where the apparatus can be obtained. Mr. Bruce, however, urges that judicial officers should be enjoined to study Mr. Henry's book on the subject. In two judgments of Subordinate Judges he found ludicrous ignorance as to the method, of comparison and as to the value of thumb-prints as evidence. Expert knowledge is required for deciding whether two prints are identical.

THE body of Andrew Black, of North Seaton, a well-known miners' leader in Northumberland, has been found in the bed of the river Wansbeck. His neck was dislocated and one leg was fractured.

THE famous old stage coaches of the wild American West are to become extinct. Railroads have encroached on their preserves everywhere except in the Yellowstone Park and now comes the announcement that automobiles are to be substituted for them there. The last of the romantic coaches will be offered for sale next week, and it is expected that they will be bought up as curios.

Two women jumped out of a train as it was passing through Pelaw station, near Newcastle, and fell full length upon the platform, to the consternation of the station officials. The women, it appears, expected the train to stop at the place where they lived. As it did not, they resolved to jump out at the next station, Pelaw. Remarkable to relate, the women picked themselves up, apparently unhurt, and seemed quite pleased that they had got within easy distance of their homes.

THE TRAINING OF THE AUXILIARY ARMY.

FROM A PRIVATE'S POINT OF VIEW.

MILITIA and Volunteers are now beginning to come back from the camps to which the wisdom of the War Office sends them every autumn; and to wear his uniform for two days running will henceforth be a strange experience for the private in either service—until next year. If we look back upon the past few weeks we shall find, I think, that both the tenting and the messing of the Auxiliary have been better and more comfortable than in former years, and has really left nothing to be desired. It may even be objected that the arrangements in this respect have in some cases partaken of the nature of "pampering," to which it may be replied that our Militia and Volunteers are in theory required to fight only in their own country, where some system of billeting would in all probability replace, in case of invasion, the discomforts of camp life. All fatigues not strictly necessary have also been done away with for them, and the horrors of "sentry-go" have been cut down to eight hours instead of the whole twenty-four. As for the new drill, writes a volunteer in the "Pall Mall Gazette" it has abolished more than half of the senseless motions, turnings, and twistings which before cumbered the memory of the recruit without adding anything to his efficiency as a fighting man, and has enabled him, for perhaps the first time in our military history to have a clear idea of where he is going and what he is wanted to do. So far as can be judged from the experience of one very large and very mixed brigade, the Volunteer Tommy, like his Militia brother, has gallantly risen to the call thus made upon his own inititive, and has discharged his new duties with an alacrity and an intelligence which shows that his superiors have not unduly reposed trust in him in this respect. Whether he is now or is likely shortly to become fit to take the field in large numbers depends upon other considerations altogether.

THE BATTLE OF THE FUTURE.

Now, the battle of the future, as foreseen by the authors of the new infantry training will apparently proceed upon some such lines as these: A line of outposts consisting of both cavalry and infantry thrown out in the direction of the attack will form a screen interposed until the decisive moment between the enemy and the main body. Behind this will be the mounted infantry and cyclists who form the most mobile part of the auxiliaries, and who will be used for seizing or holding positions beyond the reach of their slower comrades, the regular cavalry being either employed in scouting beyond the outpost screen or held in hand in the event of a pursuit. Then will come the infantry proper, the fighting line of which will be "extended" that is to say arranged in one line with intervals of from ten to twenty paces between every two men. This line will be formed directly it comes within range of the enemy, at a distance from his most advanced troops which will certainly not be less than 1,000 yards, and will be fed from time to time by another extended line of supports rushing up from behind and filling up the intervals. The fighting line will always lie down to fire, will take what cover it can find, and will entrench itself where there is none, until it gets near enough to the enemy to pour in a "decisive" fire at a distance of (say) 500 yards, and with be concentrated fire of something like one rifle to each yard of front. When this point is reached, one of two things will happen. Either the enemy will be so cut up by our fire—I of course assume that we are going to win—that the men can be allowed to jump to their feet and finish off their work with the bayonet, or our line will present so wide a front that the flanks will wrap round and pour in an enfilading fire up n the enemy, thereby compelling him to quit his position. But we have been repeatedly warned by our commanders during this autumn that such a battle, if the en my be resolute, will frequently not take hours but days, and that an advance on a large front must generally be nothing but a series of short crawls from one point of vantage to the other.

A SEVERE STRAIN.

It is, I think, plain that this will impose a strain upon the nerves of our amateur soldier which will be as severe as it will be unexpected. He will derive little comfort from the thunder of his own artillery, which will be posted behind hills several miles to his flank or rear, and will probably only make its presence known to him by the occasional dropping of a short-aimed shell among its own side. Nor will he be excited by the sight of charging masses of cavalry, as when the Black Watch, lying in the cornfields at Waterloo, observed the Scots Greys to the attack; for no horseman could live for a moment within range of the enemy's fighting line. He will not even find himself among his familiar comrades, for the first rush of re-inforcements will give him neighbours on his right and left of a different company, and often of a different regiment, to himself. Even in the mimic warfare we have just gone through it was found that men often changed their commanders every few minutes; while, as a battalion extended covers more than a mile of front, and it is impossible to keep the supports exactly behind their proper intervals, it often happened that a man found himself a long distance from his own regiment when the "Cease fire" sounded. To crawl on one's stomach from one bush to another, with, for all neighbours, a couple of strangers a few yards off, and the certainty of being shot if one puts up one's head to look for one's friends does not sound likely to make the ordinary man into a hero. Fortunately, the situation will be as bad for the enemy—conscripts fighting on a foreign soil, as they must needs be—as for ourselves, and we can safely trust the tenacity of our race to bring, if the pinch comes, our Militia and Volunteers out on top.

RESULTS OF THE NEW TRAINING.

There remains to be said how far our training of the last few weeks has been a well-thought-out preparation for this situation, and here I must reluctantly confess there have been many short comings. Rifle-shooting is not—as many newspaper writers seem to think—an art which every one is capable of acquiring, or which can be easily taught to large masses of men, yet the amount of ball-cartridge fired by us in the field amounted to exactly two rounds. Entrenching, which will in future wars generally have to be conducted at night and on fields where nothing but the roughest survey is possible, certainly demands practice, but we never had spade or pick in our hands during the time we were in camp. Outpost work, again, is said to be so exhausting to untried men that, if more than one-sixth of the force available be employed upon it, the efficiency of the whole is impaired; yet the only outpost work we were asked to do was one morning's watching in a wood for an enemy that never came in sight. And these omissions are pardonable compared with the neglect of any provision for the supply of ammunition in the field. From what I have said, it will be evident to the least military mind that cartridges will now be expended with more rapidity than ever, and that the renewal of the ammunition of a fighting line more than a mile long will show many difficulties not formerly present. If rumour can be trusted, it was the giving out of the ammunition which caused many of the most disastrous surrenders during the late war, and the guarding against anything of the kind is just one of the things that can be most easily and profitably rehearsed in time of peace. Yet during a fortnight's training an ammunition column was not one formed and in a camp of 30,000 men such a thing as a small-arm ammunition cart was not once seen.

These are things that it is to be hoped the authorities will see to before the next year's training, but in the meantime there are some that the Volunteers—although, I am afraid not the Militia—can look to for themselves. Short as is our supply of ranges, it is still rare to find Volunteers who are not prize shots frequenting them for any other purpose than that of firing the minimum number of rounds required for efficiency. This is not as it should be, and commanding officers should see to it that all ranks have ample opportunities for practice. Another point is that of marching, which seems likely to play a greater part than ever in the warfare of the future. Unfortunately, and for some reason not immediately apparent, the English army probably marches worse than any Continental one, while there is much reason to think that our Volunteers are in this respect behind the Regulars.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FIGHTING IN COLUMBIA.
U. S. MARINES PROTECTING TRAINS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 18.

Owing to the civil warfare threatening interference with Trans-Isthmian Traffic, fifty American marines with a quickfirer in an armoured truck are accompanying the trains running to Colon and Panama.

THE VENEZUELAN REVOLT.
REBELS VICTORIOUS.
GOVERNMENT TROOPS RETIRING.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

Both of President Castro's armies are retiring from the capital to the Venezuelan coast before the victorious revolutionists.

[A NEW YORK despatch dated August 24th says the following telegram has been received from Curaçao:—

"Germany, Great Britain, and France have protested against the blockade of Venezuelan ports on the ground that it is ineffective. The Venezuelan Government has replied that it will not consider the protest. Two Dutch schooners, which were unaware of the blockade, have been captured."

The United States Minister at Caracas reports that Carupano was reoccupied by the Government troops on the 22nd inst. without opposition.

The Powers most interested in Venezuela are, according to the "Cologne Gazette," Germany, America, and France. The journal, recommends the idea, which has already taken root in Venezuela, to have a finance committee appointed consisting of an equal number of representatives of the above-named Powers and Venezuelans. This committee would, it is suggested, exercise control over the chief revenue of the Republic, collect import duties, and generally undertake the financial administration of the country without interfering with Venezuela's status as a separate entity.

The Gazette believes that General Matos will finally give his consent to this scheme.

Ciudad Bolivar was shelled for two days. There are numerous British subjects in the town, and they asked for a British warship to be sent there to protect them. There were many killed and wounded. According to a telegram received in New York from Caracas says Reuter's agency on 20th August, the revolutionists still held the town. It was fired upon day and night by the gunboats "Bolivar" and "Restaurador," which attempted to effect a landing and occupy it. About six hundred shells were fired. When the "Restaurador's" ammunition was exhausted she proceeded to La Guayra to replenish.

Reuter's correspondent at Caracas in a message despatched on 15th August says:—

The Venezuelan revolution threatens to become eternal. President Castro, who was to have annihilated Matos in a few days at the time of the former's first expedition to Barcelona, but in reality effected nothing in this direction, again left some days ago for the centre. He will be constrained to return, either not daring or not being in a position to attack the revolutionists, who, on the other hand, have likewise done nothing during the month. They have been detained in the plains of Orituco owing to the unceasing torrents of rain.

The revolution is therefore far from drawing to a conclusion, and many months must elapse before peace can be re-established. During all this time business is at a standstill, and it may be said without fear of contradiction that in Caracas three-fourths of the business houses are insolvent, and two-thirds of the population do not eat every day.

The Venezuelan Press continues to attack the English authorities of Trinidad daily, reproaching them with being the cause of the revolution owing to the assistance extended by them to the Ban Rigb.]

REFORMS AT SANDHURST.
WHAT CADETS MAY DRINK.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

Henceforth the Cadets at Sandhurst are to be restricted to beer at Mess. Wine will not be allowed.

THE POLICE IN INDIA.
SALARIES AND EFFICIENCY.
WHAT THE "MORNING POST" THINKS.

The "Morning Post," in discussing the passage in the last statistical abstract for India, relating to the Police, deprecates any large increase in salaries as such would require fresh taxation. It is possible to pay too dearly for efficiency after western models, and the danger of going too far in this direction is greater than any likely to arise from such corruption as may be found among the police, which is always exaggerated.

THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive has left Vienna for Constantinople.

CRICKET.
AUSTRALIANS vs. PLAYERS.

The Match between the Players and the Australians at the Oval has been drawn.

H. M. S. "TERRIBLE."

The "Terrible" is detained at Plymouth.

FRANCE AND ITALY.
M. PELLETAN EXPLAINS.
NO HOSTILE MOTIVES.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

M. Pelletan made another speech at Bizerta, yesterday evening, in which he endeavoured to justify himself. He declared that the hostile motives ascribed to him were never entertained.

NEW COMMANDER AT MAURITIUS.

Colonel Melcalfe, of the Second Rifle Brigade, who distinguished himself at Ladysmith, has been appointed to the command in Mauritius.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener is at Balmoral, visiting the King, until 19th September. It is believed that he then goes to India.

HAS our higher education filtered down to the lowest grades of native society or are our University graduates so hard pressed for the means of living that they are forgetting the moral teaching of our colleges? The other evening burglars broke into the Lahore Government College and carried away the new edition of the Encyclopædia Brittanica. All but two of the volumes have been recovered, and it is hoped that the selection made by the burglars may give some clue to their identity.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BOXERISM IN CHINA.
THE TROUBLE IN SZECHUAN.
CHRISTIANS MASSACRED.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

There is a fresh Boxer outbreak in China. Eleven native Christians were massacred during the disturbances in Szechuan, and it is believed that the whole country is more or less restless.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM.

The Crown Prince of Siam sails from Southampton for New York on the 3rd October. After spending two months in America, he returns to Bangkok via Japan.

REVOLUTION IN POSTAL METHODS.
RAPID TRANSIT OF MAILS.
AN ITALIAN'S INVENTION.

An Italian named Taeggi has invented an electric automatic postal conveyance for letters, in aluminium boxes travelling on overhead wires at the rate of 400 kilometres an hour.

The Italian Government has granted a concession for the establishment of the system between Naples and Rome.

Signor Taeggi is coming to England, where the scheme, which is characterised as a postal revolution, is attracting attention and is under the consideration of the Post Office.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

The necessity of some modification of the usual procedure in regard to the exchange of visits between the Viceroy and the Ruling Chiefs, at Delhi, will readily be recognised when it is remembered that 102 such Chiefs are to be present, of whom fifty-five are entitled to return visits from his Excellency. As it would be physically impossible in the eleven busy days which the Viceroy spends at Delhi to make all these visits, his Excellency has decided to excuse all Chiefs from obligation of paying an official visit to him, and he has asked to be correspondingly excused from making return visits to them. His Excellency however will devote four mornings during his stay in Delhi to receiving Chiefs in groups in his Durbar tent, those from the same part of India coming on the same morning, this will give him opportunity of offering them individually a personal welcome. His Excellency further proposes to give an evening party in special honour of the Chiefs as a concluding function of the entire ceremonies.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.
VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP.

His Excellency the Viceroy, as Chancellor of the Calcutta University, has re-appointed the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh to the Vice-Chancellorship.

AFRIDI THIEF SHOT.

An Adam Khel Afridi thief was shot dead by a patrol outside Fort Lockhart, at Samana, on the 6th instant.

GENERAL FUKUSHIMA.

General Fukushima has left Simla on tour through India.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.
RUMOURED VISIT TO INDIA.

Currency is given by "The Simla News" to the report that the Crown Prince of Germany may possibly visit India at the same time as the Duke of Connaught.

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

A further decrease of 43,000 took place last week in the numbers under famine relief in Western India thus reducing the total for the whole of India to 305,584.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

In the Durand Football Tournament to-day Hampshires beat Simla Volunteers after a touch game by four goals to three. At the call of time the game stood two goals all, and it was decided to play an extra ten minutes each way, when the Hampshires added two more goals and the Volunteers one goal.

THE SERVICES.

Mr. E. Dixon of the Telegraph Department and Mr. W. E. Durant, Examiner of Accounts, Public Works Department, are permitted to retire.

Mr. A. R. Jacobson of the State Railways, Traffic Department, is placed temporarily on special duty at Simla.

Mr. G. P. Rose, returning from leave, is appointed Junior Consulting Engineer, Government of India Railway, Calcutta, vice Mr. Savory.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Brigadier-General Vousden goes on the Unemployed Supernumerary List on the 20th instant, Colonel Duff, Deputy Adjutant-General, Simla, succeeding him permanently in command of the Alla. Art. District.

A SPECIAL grant of four lakhs is to be made next financial year for providing accommodation for the new brigade-division of howitzer batteries, and also a grant of Rs. 95,000 to complete the accommodation for the two additional Native mountain batteries to be quartered at Abbottabad.

Captain Charles Cory Kernick, Bombay Volhabad is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 1st September

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 2nd August 1902, was Rs. 3,111, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,202. The total earnings from 1st July to 2nd August 1902, were Rs 15,859, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,115.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 2nd August, 1902, was Rs. 6,769; being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 557. The total earnings from 1st July to 2nd August 1902, are Rs. 41,390; being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 10,769.

THE TROOPING SEASON.
TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 17.

The troopship programme for 1902-3 is as follows:—

The Syria leaves England on 13th September and brings out the 4th Howitzer Brigade consisting of the 7th, 14th and 66th Batteries, and the 5th Brigade consisting of the 63rd, 64th, and 73rd Batteries, R. A. She arrives at Bombay on the 29th October, and leaves again on 5th November with the 27th, 36th and 60th Batteries arriving home on 26th November.

The Plassy leaves home on the 20th September with the 6th Division—the 74th, 77th and 79th Batteries—and the 21st Sussex, and reaches Bombay on the 4th November, and leaves on the 12th with the 15th, 48th and 71st Batteries, R.A., reaching home on the 3rd December.

The Soudan leaves England on the 15th October with the 86th and 94th Companies R.A., and arrives at Bombay on the 6th November, and leaves again on the 19th with No. 36 Company, Garrison Artillery, and the 2nd Royal Sussex.

The Assaye leaves on the 27th September with the 21st Durhams and the York and Lancasters and arrives on the 14th November, and leaves Bombay again on the 25th November, with "B" Battery R. H. A., and the 2nd Durhams and arrives home on the 16th December.

The Sicilia leaves England on the 22nd October with drafts, and arrives on the 13th November, and leaves on the 29th November, with "C" Battery, R.H.A., and the 2nd York and Lancasters, arriving home on the 20th December.

The Assaye leaves home on the 30th December, with drafts, and arrives at Bombay on the 20th January and leaves again on the 27th January, with the 1st East Surrey, reaching home on the 17th February.

The Syria leaves home on the 9th December with the 2nd Shropshires and the East Surreys, and arrives on the 29th January, and leaves Bombay again on the 3rd February with the 54th and 55th Companies, R.A., for Aden, and takes Nos. 39 and 41 from Aden to England, the 1st Hampshires to Aden and the 2nd Dublin Fusiliers from Aden to England, arriving home on the 24th February.

The Soudan leaves home on the 23rd December with the 1st South Lancashires and the 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers and reaches Bombay on the 7th February, and leaves again on the 14th February with the 2nd South Lancashires, arriving home on the 7th March.

The Plassy leaves England on the 6th December with the 1st Seaforth Highlanders and No. 74 Company, R. A., and reaches Bombay on the 12th February, and leaves on the 29th February with the 1st Shropshires and reaches home on the 12th March.

The Sicilia leaves England on the 6th January with drafts and arrives on the 21st of February and leaves Bombay on the 28th of February with the 2nd Royal Irish, arriving home on the 21st March.

The Assaye starts from home on the 28th February with drafts and reaches Bombay on the 21st March, and leaves again with invalids and details on the 28th March.

The Lake Manitoba leaves South Africa on the 24th September and arrives at Bombay on the 8th October with the 3rd and 10th Hussars and the 1st Munster Fusiliers, departing again on the 15th October.

The Ichnian leaves South Africa on the 1st October, and brings the 12th Lancers, No. 1 Battery, R. H.A., and the 2nd Black Watch, and arrives at Bombay on the 15th October, and leaves on the 22nd.

The Ortona leaves South Africa on the 25th October with "O" and "P" Batteries, R.H.A., and the 1st Battalion, Liverpool and Leicester Regiments, and arrives at Port Blair on the 10th November, and Rangoon on the 12th November, and Madras on the 17th November, leaving again on the 24th November.

The Lake Manitoba leaves South Africa with drafts on the 12th November arriving in Bombay on the 26th.

The Ichnian leaves with drafts on the 19th November and arrives in Bombay on the 3rd December. All the South African vessels return empty or with prisoners of war.

* Delayed in transmission.

THE REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITIES' COMMISSION.
RESOLUTION IN PREPARATION.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 18.

The "Englishman" has the best authority for stating that a resolution on the report of the Indian Universities' Commission is now being prepared in the Home Department and will be made public in the course of a few weeks.

STAMP REVENUE IN ASSAM.

The average annual receipts from stamps in Assam during the three years 1899-1900 to 1901-1902 amounted Rs. 940,620, of which Rs. 897,091 represented the net income to Government.

ILLNESS OF SIR JOHN WOODBURN.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is making satisfactory progress and is gaining strength daily.

RUGBY FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY TEAM DEFEATED.

A splendid game at football was witnessed this evening in semi-final in the Senior Rugby Challenge Cup between the Bombay Gymkhana team and the Welsh Regiment. The attendance was very large and both teams received an enthusiastic welcome. The Welsh Regiment were strong favourites and played a dashing game. Although the Bombay team made many brilliant rushes and earned frequent applause on account of their able defence, the Welsh Regiment eventually won the game by two goals to nil.

OBITUARY.

A cablegram received here records the death at Portland, Oregon, U. S. A., on the 16th instant, of Mrs. Thoburn, M. D., wife of Bishop Thoburn of Calcutta.

NASIK GOLF TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 17.

Slight rain fell yesterday and the greens were in good condition again this morning. The four winners of yesterday played the second heat for the Club Cup. Mr. Anderson (Bombay) beat Mr. Muir easily by 4 up and 3 to play; Mr. Stewart (Black Watch) beat Colonel Carter after a very close match by 1 up.

There was the usual Handicap by medal play this morning. Most of the scores returned were in the fifties rather than in the forties, and it begins to be doubtful whether any player will put in four scores below 45—the limit fixed for the gold medal. Up till to-day the only low scores returned have been Colonel Carter a 42 and a 45; Mr. Muir and Mr. Sewell a 43 each; Mr. Aitken a 44; Mr. Greig and Mr. Stewart a 45 each.

There were 18 players in the Handicap as follows:—

	1st. rd.	2nd. rd.		Points allowed.	Equal to
Sewell	47	43	90	—4	86
Clarkson	54	51	105	—12	93
Kellie	52	48	100	—5	95
Humphrey	53	49	102	—7	95
Vincent	56	53	109	—14	95
Nicholson	50	50	100	—3	97
Scott	55	50	105	—7	98
Rogers	50	54	104	—4	100
White	54	52	106	—6	100
Stiven	50	51	101	scr	101
Haslope	49	55	104	—3	101
Lack	60	51	111	—10	101
Jacob	51	53	104	—2	102
Millett	56	54	110	—3	102
Greig	54	50	104	scr	104

Three cards were not put in. There was only one Scratch foursome playing this afternoon. Messrs. Kellie and Haslope played against Messrs. Stiven and Greig and after a very close although not very fine match, beat them on the 19th green.

There was also a Handicap foursome playing in which Messrs. Rogers and Lean easily defeated Messrs. Clarkson and Anderson (Nasik) by 8 up and 7 to play.

In the Ladies Handicap of which one round was played in the morning and one in the evening for which the prize is given by the Committee, Miss Henderson won with two very good rounds. The following are the scores:—

	1st rd.	2nd rd.		Points allowed	Equal to
Miss Henderson	44	49	93	—9	84
Mrs Slater	50	48	98	—12	86
Mrs Stewart	55	46	101	—15	86
Mrs Anderson	43	43	85	+4	89
Miss Mitchell	63	67	130	—34	96
Miss Fredoux	50	52	102	—4	98
Mrs Luck	60	65	125	—27	98
Mrs Muir	58	59	117	—18	99
Mrs Black	68	64	132	—18	114

One lady did not return her score.

NASIK, SEPT 18.

There was no important Golf event to-day. One handicap foursome competition was held and Stewart and Luck of Nasik defeated Northcott and Stewart of Deolali by one up. The players are reserving themselves for to-morrow's allied pairs and Saturday morning's Cup Competition.

Heavy rain began at three and lasted, with interval, all the evening, so no golf was possible; it will put the ground into good condition for to-morrow.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.
THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.
WEST YORKSHIRES vs. YORKS AND LANC. REGIMENT.

THE game in the tournament yesterday evening should have been between these teams, but owing to the unplayable state of the ground in consequence of the recent heavy rain the match was put off till this evening.

The following is the correct list of the ties in the competition.

FIRST ROUND.

Royal Scots a Bye.

No. 5 Cheshire Regiment vs. Colaba Villa.
No. 1 East Yorks vs. A. and S. Highlanders.
No. 3 R. A. Colaba vs. Shropshire Regiment.
No. 4 Rovers T. C. vs. Warwickshire Regiment.
No. 6 South Lancashires vs. 4th Hussars.
No. 2 West Yorkshires vs. York and Lancashire Regiment,

Bye Oxford Light Infantry.

SECOND ROUND.

A. Winners of No. 1 (A. and S. Highlanders vs. Winners of No. 4. (Warwickshires.)
B. Winners of No. 3 (R. A., Colaba) vs. Winners of No. 5 (Cheshires,)
C. Winners of No. 2 vs. Oxford L. I.
D. Royal Scots vs. Winners of No. 6. (South. Lancashires.

SEMI-FINALS.

E. Winners of A. vs. Winners of B.
F. Winners of C. vs. Winners of D.

FINAL.

Winners of E. vs. Winners of F

The matches are played nightly until the 27th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

SEPT. 18TH

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code Addresses should not be used.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Telegrams for Benguela (West Africa) are subject to censorship.
The telegraph administration of the Portuguese Colonies notifies that private telegrams in code or cipher will be accepted and delivered at Loanda and Benguela (West Africa) if senders and addressees deposit their books with the authorities at those places.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24h hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 18th September 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	4	10 p.m.	21	35
Teheran	18	2	33 p.m.	...	34
Suez	18	2	50 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., of the 18th Sept., 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	33	0	1
" Karachi	0	35	0	2
" Madras	0	33	0	4

COLOMBO, SEPT. 18.

Mail steamer Ormuz from Australia arrived.

IN connexion with the discussion which has been raised as to the accuracy of the various pictures of the Coronation ceremony in the illustrated papers perhaps some light is thrown on the matter by the claim recently put forward by one of the weeklies in question, which proudly announced that all of its pictures had been drawn after the events depicted had taken place by artists, who had positively witnessed them.

TENNIS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 18.

The following are the results in the lawn tennis matches played for the Open Challenge Cup:—

Gentlemen's singles: Major Field beat Mr. Barraclough.

Gentlemen's Doubles: Majors Betham and Field beat Captains Ainslie and Marden; Colonel Piers and Mr. Arthur beat Messrs. Hume and Barraclough

The final in Men's Doubles will be played to-morrow.

GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

A Garden Party was held at Government House, Ganeshkhind, this afternoon. The party was largely attended and most of the Government officials in Poona were present. Several Native Chiefs, amongst whom were Kour Saheb of Patiala, the Chief of Bhor, and the Chief of Dhurampore, also attended. The guests were received at the main entrance to the reception hall and conducted to Lord Northcote. The Governor's band was in attendance.

CRICKET AT POONA.
POONA GYMKHANA vs. ROYAL SCOTS.

A cricket match was played, to-day, by the Poona Gymkhana versus the Royal Scots. The Gymkhana won the toss and went first, making 273 for three wickets down. Hazelton played a good game and scored 103 not out. The following are the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Wilkins ran out	21
Major Hamilton not out	103
Furber, c Lumsden, b Drysdale	65
Sprott c and b Drysdale	11
Hawly not out	50
Killery, Welman, Newsom, Wood, Henderson, Anderson	Did not bat.
Extras	20
Total	273

ROYAL SCOTS.

Drysdale, c and b Newsom	3
W. F. Lumsden, c Hawly, b Anderson	33
A. F. Lumsden, c Hawly, b Anderson	15
Captain Davis, c Hawly, b Anderson	2
MacKenzie, c Welman, b Hawly	2
Gener. c Hawly, b Newsom	3
Lance Corporal Martin, b Newsom	5
Marshall, c Hawly, b Anderson	7
Hall, b-b-w b Anderson	1
Johnston, b Anderson	20
Carlton not out	0
Extras	2
Total	93

BOMBAY SERVICES.

CAPTAIN W. Beale, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, and Third Assistant Political Resident, Aden, has been allowed a further extension for two months on medical certificate of the leave granted to him on the 2nd October 1901.

Captain H. F. Jacob, Assistant Political Agent, First Grade, and Third Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. R. P. Lambert, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for thirty days from the 25th September or subsequently.

Mr. M. Kennedy, on the termination of his special duty, becomes District Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Mr. W. M. F. Clarke, on relief, is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I. C. S., acting Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is allowed privilege leave for one month and thirteen days from the 3rd October, or subsequently.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—

Mr. E. H. F. Leggat, I. C. S., acting Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara, acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, vice Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, I. C. S.

Mr. R. Knight, I. C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara, in addition to his own duties.

In supersession of a previous Notification, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I. C. S., is allowed privilege leave for one month and twelve days in combination with furlough for thirteen months and eighteen days with effect from the 16th August last.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I. C. S., is appointed Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, I. C. S., acts as Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, during the absence on leave of Mr. O. M. Baker, I. C. S.,

Mr. G. H. Cross, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for three months on medical certificate.

Mr. A. D. Brown, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. E. G. Turner, M. A. (Cantab.). I. C. S., is appointed Assistant Collector, Thana.

On return from leave Mr. T. B. Robertson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Begari Canals District.

Mr. V. M. Griffiths, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Nasik District, during the absence of Mr. R. R. Menneer, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, on privilege leave.

Mr. E. A. Faulconer, temporary Engineer, is appointed, pending other arrangements, to hold charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Begari Canals District, vice Mr. D. W. McGuffie, acting Executive Engineer, deceased.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.
AUSTRIAN NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Vienna, August 31st.—The Emperor has departed for Pola, where he will view the naval manœuvres.

FRENCH DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Paris, September 1st.—Mr. Bibourd has been appointed ambassador at Berlin, Mr. Jusserand a Washington, Mr. Jules Cambon at Madrid, and Mr. Crozier at Copenhagen.

Paris, September 2nd.—The "Journal Officiel" publishes the nomination of Mr. de Bouliniere to the Ministry at Cairo, and of Mr. Cogardan to the Directorship of Political Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A ROYAL MARRIAGE.

St. Petersburg, August 30th.—The marriage of Prince Nicolas, son of the King of Greece, with the Grandduchess Helene Wladimirovna has been celebrated.

ALLEGED "BOGUS" MILITARY TELEGRAM.

A court-martial sat the other day at Ootacamund with Captain Donelly and two Native officers to try the sepoy who is alleged to have sent a bogus telegram to the Officer Commanding, Secunderabad, to the effect that he should send reliefs to Ootacamund urgently. Mr. N. A. Walker appeared for the defence. Some of the witnesses stated that the accused was heard to say "that if there was any brave fellow in the detachment, let him send a telegram." Mr. Walker urged that there was animosity between the accused and the witnesses, and the sentence has not been made public yet, the papers, with the decision of the Court, being forwarded to the General Commanding.

NOTES FROM PARIS.
THE SHAH'S VISIT.
THE ANTI-CLERICAL CAMPAIGN.
EXORCISING THE DEVIL.

PARIS, AUGUST 29.

The Shah is not forgetful of the attempt made here on his life in 1900. He sent word from Contrexeville, and again from London, that he hoped no crowd would be suffered to come near him. It is not easy to satisfy his wish. No monarch exercises such captivating sway in the streets of Paris as the Shah. His title, jewels, and exotic appearance throw him into relief. Muzzaffer-ed-Din approaches the "good tyrant" for whom Renan longed, though he confessed such a being was not to be hoped for in Europe. He governs his Court in a fatherly way, and oftimes shows love in chastisement. For a Persian sovereign he is economical, and adds to the treasure that his father left. When last here he saw that he was shamefully overcharged. He kept his purse-strings tightly drawn when at Ostend and Contrexeville, and avoided going to the latter watering-place until the Grand Duchess Vladimir and the engaged couple with her had left it. He had been told that had he made their acquaintance, a rich and rare wedding present in jewellery would have been expected. In his relations with France and Russia, the Shah is in the situation of a hare hunted by a brace of greyhounds. The Boer war has given him hope, and he does not see why his 30,000 soldiers should not, with rifle practice, become first-rate marksmen. The Boers have chased from the world the superstition of the goose step and pipe clay and raised the courage of nations threatened by powerful and greedy neighbours. The Shah's visit will last twelve days. He is glad of a long halt. He arrived at the Elysee Palace Hotel from England worn out with fatigue, and so dead beat that he lost no time in going to bed; but rose as usual to say his prayers at six in the morning. The Shah has a suite of sixty persons. None of them drink wine, but the Khans adopt the French idea that champagne is only a tisane, and take it when they dine at European tables but sparingly. The Shah himself, with his doctor's leave, dips a biscuit de Rheims in a glass of dry champagne, but does not exceed the second biscuit. An American Crœsus having hired the flat tenanted by King Leopold and the Princess Clemestine, another suite had to be allotted to the Shah. Sovereignity in the nineteenth century was often displaced, and in this new century the King of Kings has had to yield to an industrial monarch.

All the eighty-six County Councils of France have devoted a sitting to the policy of the Government towards the religious orders. The returns of the different resolutions carried by the Conseils-Generaux show that the policy of the Government is no Devil-inspired freak of M. Combes, as the "Univers" would have it, but the carrying out of the deliberate will of the country. These returns are all the more significant as the County Councils, for various reasons, are rather more Conservative on an average than would be justified by the votes polled at Parliamentary elections. Thirteen Councils have sent congratulatory addresses both to the President and to the Prime Minister. The Departments lying to the south-east of Lyons belong to this group. The old province of Dauphine, to which they mostly belong, has remained Republican and anti-clerical ever since the end of the 18th century. These departments are the Rhone (Lyons), Isere (Grenoble), Ain (Bourg, near Geneva), Drome (President Loubet's native department), Basses-Alpes, and Hautes-Alpes. In the centre of France may be mentioned the Cantal, Puy-de-Dome, and Lozere, where whole villages are going over to Protestantism, and in the North of France the Ardennes. Thirty-three Councils have passed resolutions congratulating the Government, and among these seven have carried besides resolutions advocating the disestablishment of the Church, the suppression of all teaching religious orders, and the repeal of the Falloux (1852) Act. Among these seven departments are the Pyrenees-Orientales (a bit of Catalonia annexed to France by Louis XIV.), the Gard (Nimes), and the Allier, which was anciently called the Province of Bourbonnais (the cradle of the French Bourbon dynasty). Motions favouring the reopening of the nuns' schools were moved in different departments; but in only one could the Clericals find a majority for this uncompromising demand, viz, the Cotes-du-Nord. Of course it is a Breton department. Twelve Councils asked the Government to allow the reopening of the schools provided the nuns submitted and applied for authorisation. In the Vendee and the Morbihan (Brittany) a resolution blaming the Government was carried, but a similar resolution was rejected in the Haute-Loire (Sainte Etienne), and Gironde (Bordeaux). In other departments, motions in favour of the nuns were brushed aside by the previous question.

I could not better set forth the position of religious orders and of the Catholic Church as a political organization in France than by referring you to President Roosevelt's speech on trusts. What M. Combes and what the French nation have to deal with is a gigantic trust which in the past few years has misused its power. At any rate, this is the settled belief of the Chamber of Deputies, elected on that very question, and it may be remarked, too, of the Conseils Generaux. The protests raised in England against M. Combes arise from a misapprehension of the situation. They are probably due to the battle cry of "Vive la Liberte" raised by those very people who not so long ago shouted "Vive l'Armee," and a few years ago "Vive Boulanger." But in the question of popular education now in the forefront there can be no talk of liberty because education is monopolised either by the State or by the Church. No analogy with this situation exists in England, split up into many denominations. A Frenchmen is nominally free to open a school in competition with the State and clerical schools, but he might as well try to do so as an American might try to compete with the beef trust. It is very fine for English people to protest in favour of liberty. Their ancestors dispossessed the Catholic Church three centuries age, and generations born since then have been educated in a spirit of comparative freedom. The Latin nations did not unfortunately for themselves take part in the Reformation movement or at least it was drowned in blood. France ever since has been striving to win her autonomy from Rome. This accounts for a fact which apparently English and American readers are not well able to understand, viz, that in all Catholic countries, and France foremost among them, there exists a tradition of state rights as against a tradition of Church rights. For instance in France bishops are named, not by the Pope but by the President of the Republic, the Pope merely giving the Canonical Consecration to the Government's nominee. Take another instance. Under canon law priests are amenable to the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical courts only. This is not a new claim of Rome, but an article of faith—"De fide est. It would be heresy for a Catholic to assert the power of civil law courts to try priest charged with crime. What has the State done in France? It has simply ignored this dogma of the Church (an example which all Catholic nations have followed), and to that extent it might be asserted that the Church is not "free." Bearing this precedent in mind when the time comes to deal with various aspects of the religious orders question, the Government will do whatever it considers best from a national standpoint, no matter whether "repugnant to the constitution of the Church." This is the only way for Catholic nations like France to keep abreast of nations like Germany, England, and the United States. Being saddled with a historical burden, which England shook off in the sixteenth century, France is compelled from time to time to resort to surgical operations.

The Catholic Church, having been bolstered up in France by the power of the State, has been made to pay ransom, namely, by submitting to State control. A priest, and even a bishop, is a Government official, and for attacking the Civil Government in a sermon is liable to suspension and worse. Nor would it avail the preacher as an excuse that he merely set forth the heaven-decreed doctrine of the Church. The Church has been fostered by the State. The bargain (called the Concordat) still holds good, and from time to time the Church must expect to make

unpleasant sacrifices. This is the ransom it has to pay for having preserved its hold on France.

Under the Civil tradition of France nothing can be more natural than for the State, having satisfied itself that monastic orders offer certain drawbacks, to legislate upon them. The clericals may raise an outcry; it will not matter. Twenty years ago they cried just as loudly against the Divorce Bill, which was an outrage, they said, to the Catholic conscience of France. But divorce became legal, and nobody would dare now to propose its suppression. Another outcry was when an Act was passed to compel students for the priesthood to serve in the Army. Again, this was against canon law. To revive the privilege of seminarists with respect to military service would now be as hopeless as to revive ecclesiastical immunity from civil law courts. I have instanced these cases to show that the stock argument by clericals about canon law and religious freedom has lost its force in France.

The Benedictines of the Holy Sacrament (M. Karl Joris Huysmans' friends) claim to possess relics of Saint Louis of France. The devotees of the Royalist world still in town this week thronged the chapel where they were exhibited to venerate them. The "exhibition" did not lay them bare. Those who venerated them only saw them with the eye of faith through the reliquary. They consist of the fragment of a bone and a scrap of the pious King's hair shirt. According to tradition, he always wore that penitential garment from the time he devoted himself to God's service. The Archbishop of Paris officiated at a special service in the Benedictine Chapel, and laid the relics on the head of all the faithful who approached them, and (in the reliquary) on their lips. Relics of St. Louis are scarce. The Revolutionists burned his body in the sack of St. Denis and he gave all his cast-off clothes to the poor.

The old Flemish city of Bruges is much excited over the case of an hysterical girl who lives in Stork-street. It appears that every night at midnight she is tossed out of bed by a mysterious force, which she and her parents believe to be the Devil himself. The poor girl sees the Devil everywhere. If she casts her eyes up towards the ceiling there he is frowning upon her terrifically. If she looks down towards the floor her eye meets him again in the shape of a serpent. he other day, in an unusually violent fit, the girl wanted to jump out of the window, and she called out that the Evil One was pushing her from behind. Five hundred persons witnessed the scene from the street. Several passing priests declared that the girl was possessed of an unclean spirit, and advised the parents to send for a Capucin Father who has settled down at Bruges as an exorciser of devils. This monk did not require to be told a second time. He went through the form of exorcising the girl, and tried to drive the Devil out of her by shaking her. The girl, however, according to the latest news, is as mad as ever.

THE SIAMESE QUESTION.

ENGLAND'S INTEREST IN THE PARIS NEGOTIATIONS.

THE negotiations between the Siamese Plenipotentiaries, Phya Suriya, Siamese Minister in Paris, and Phya Sri Sahadeb, the Special Envoy of the Siamese Government, and the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, for the settlement of all the differences which have arisen between France and Siam in connection with the execution of the Treaty of Peace of 1893, are of considerable importance to Great Britain, not only on account of the interests she possesses in the dominions of King Chulalongkorn, but because it is probable (says the "Standard correspondent) that the Siamese Special Envoy now treating with France will, when his work of peace has been completed, cross the Channel with the object of arriving at a definitive accord with England on various questions pending between his Government and the Cabinet of St. James's.

Since the very first divergence of view relative to the interpretation of the Treaty of Peace arose between France and Siam, there has never been a more propitious moment than the present for coming to an amicable and equitable understanding. Both parties are inspired with a sincere desire to conclude an arrangement which will enable Siam to proceed in all security with the development of the country by the introduction of Western civilisation, and permit France to organise, on a firm basis, even the outlying regions of her possessions in Cochin-China.

Clause 6 of the Convention for the execution of the Treaty of Peace of 1893 provides that "The French Government shall continue to occupy Chantaboun until the execution of the stipulations of the present Convention, and more especially until the complete evacuation and pacification both of the left bank and of the zones designated in Article 3 of the Treaty of this day's date."

It has been said that the Siamese would in the present negotiations demand the evacuation of Chantebun. It does not, however, appear probable that they will do so, because the evacuation of that seaport will be the natural consequence of the execution of the Convention settling all the pending difficulties, and of which the signature is desired sincerely by both the French and Siamese Governments. This statement must not be taken to imply that the Siamese negotiators will not request the French Government to indicate the date at which the Faench forces at Chantabun will, in accord with the Treaty of 1893, be withdrawn, but simply that the evacuation of Chantaban cannot be a compensation for any concession demanded by the Siamese.

The Anglo-French Convention of 1896, relative to Siam, securing the French Republic from any intervention on the part of England in favour of Siam, in case of the French considering it indispensable to intervene on the right bank of the Mekong and as far as the watershed of the Menam, it is not surprising the French should wish to exercise exclusive influence in that region, which is contiguous to their Indo-Chinese possessions. It may then be expected that during the present negotiations France will seek to obtain from Siam the undertaking that no railway or other important concession shall be granted in the Siamese territory east of the Menam Valley to any but Frenchmen.

THE MAKING OF WALKING-STICKS.

FEW realise where most of our umbrella-handles and walking-sticks are made (says a writer in the "Lady"), or the amount of time and trouble that is taken in the making of them. The wood used is of various kinds, and comes from all parts of the world. Algiers supplies the olive and orangewood, and the Congo the well known brown-thorn, while Spain contributes the delicious-scented cherry. Beech is the most commonly-used tree, on account of the absence of knots in the wood, and this is largely grown in England. The largest stick mill in this country is at Chesford, a village in the beautiful Stroud Valley. Here one sees, first, the big, smooth beech trees being dragged along to be split up by enormous circular saws, which to the uninitiated, look particularly dangerous. The big tree trunk is hauled by the aid of chains on to a small platform in the centre of which the circular saw revolves. It is then pushed hard against the revolving wheel, and in a minute the sharp wheel cuts through the wood as easily as one could cut a cheese through with a sharp knife. At this stage the enormous blocks of wood look as though nothing would ever make them into smooth, slim umbrella handles or walking-sticks. However, they are quickly passed from one saw of varying size to another till the wood becomes shaped in long strips of some feet in length, and about one square inch in thickness. These strips are again passed to other hands, and placed in small cylinders, from which, in the space of a few seconds they emerge (at the opposite end of the cylinder) long, rounded sticks. The handles, though one would scarcely believe it from the appearance of a finished stick, are nearly always made of a separate piece of wood, the top being hollowed out with a sharp instrument, and the hole thus made being filled with boiling glue and the top of the stick is stuck in. When this has hardened and becomes quite firm, the stick, with its handle thus stuck on, is passed through the hands of a succession of fillers till the join of handle and stick is rendered quite invisible. Some sticks, as one knows, have bent, crooked handles, all in one piece with the stick, and this effect is arrived at by means of great heat. The stick is first warmed in very hot sand, and afterwards placed in a vice, and tightly tied with either wire or string to keep it from splitting. A man next bends it to the desired crook, holding it while in a gas flame, and then takes it out of the vice and fastens an S shaped wire from the crook to the stick to keep it in place till it has cooled and hardened to the required shape. When this is accomplished the result is a firm crook of the type so useful to ardent blackberry-hunters. The carving and ornamentation of umbrella-handles is done in various ways, the sticks being smoothed and shined not by sandpaper, as one would imagine, but by being rubbed with a rough fish-skin. This fish-skin makes the wood perfectly smooth and rather shiny, and the sticks then have to be coloured. This colouring is done by hand and mostly by women, who have a table of stain, and rub the stain into the stick with a cloth.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya presiding.

PROPOSED INTRODUCTION OF ENGLISH IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, requesting them to reconsider their resolution, dated the 1st May last, declining to accept the proposal embodied in the revised standards for the introduction of English in the 4th Vernacular Standard. In the letter, it was stated that the proposal had originated with the Joint Schools Committee after very careful consideration of the peculiar circumstances and requirements of an industrial and commercial city like Bombay, and the Educational Department, having recognized the justice of the grounds on which it was made, expressed itself in favour of the same, and its opinion was subsequently upheld by Government. It was pointed out that when Government insisted upon the abolition of the Anglo-Vernacular classes attached to a few of the primary schools, the Corporation supported the Joint School Committee in the view that the benefit done by those classes to the poor was far in excess of the very small expenditure entailed for their maintenance, and that the Government on the strength of the representation of the Corporation were pleased to allow these classes to continue under certain conditions laid down by them in their Resolution dated 9th December 1895. It was further pointed out that in comparison with the Anglo-Vernacular classes the proposal for the teaching of the rudiments of English in the 4th Vernacular standard merely as an optional second language was extremely modest in its character and limited in its scope. English would not only have quite a subordinate place in the proposed curriculum, but it would not be necessarily introduced in all the schools. The Committee were fully sensible of the primary importance of giving sound instruction in the vernaculars and they were satisfied that the vernaculars would not, in the slightest degree, be prejudiced by the introduction of English in the manner proposed. "In a city, like Bombay," the letter continued, "Bombay peons, messengers and small artisans find that a little knowledge of English is of great help to them in after life, and as the Municipal schools are mostly attended by children of the poorer classes, any provision made in this behalf will be highly valued." In view of these facts and circumstances, the Committee trust the Corporation will be pleased to reconsider their resolution and accede to the proposal of the Committee, which was put forward by them after considerable deliberation and of the utility and desirability of which they are still convinced.

Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Cashinathjee proposed that in reply to his letter, the Secretary of the Joint Schools' Committee be informed that the Corporation saw no reason to reconsider their resolution, declining the proposal for the introduction of English in the 4th Vernacular standard. He said the Corporation had thoroughly threshed out the matter on the previous occasion, and after a very careful consideration they had wisely declined the introduction of English in the primary schools. The Joint Schools Committee had now made a fresh representation, but had not advanced any new grounds to justify a reconsideration of the question by the Corporation. They only repeated the grounds on which they had made their former representation.

Mr. Ebnath Khote seconded the proposition. He said he was convinced that by the introduction of English in primary schools, the vernaculars would certainly suffer.

Mr. S. D. Khote moved an amendment that the Corporation acceded to the proposal of the Joint Schools' Committee. He said Rao Bahadur Dhakjee derived his experience from Poona, which could not be compared with Bombay. The industrial needs of Bombay did not exist in Poona. The fact that Bombay was a centre of industry and trade should weigh in the mind of Mr. Dhakjee and every member of the Corporation. He thought the Committee had made out a satisfactory case for the introduction of English in the fourth Vernacular Standard.

Mr. Serafall Mamoojee seconded the amendment.

Mr. James Macdonald said from the little experience he had in the matter, he strongly supported the introduction of English in the 4th Vernacular Standard of the primary schools; when the matter came before them on the previous occasion. Since then he had made certain inquiries and he now entirely agreed with the views expressed by the Joint Schools' Committee. He thought it would be an unfortunate mistake if they refused to accept its recommendation. There was every necessity of having English in the fourth standard. He did not understand how the adoption of this proposal could interfere with the instruction of the vernaculars. If the parents found that their boys should know a little of English to enable them to read an address on an envelope, he thought it was their duty to put them in the way of gaining such knowledge, however little it might be.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee was surprised that members of a progressive body like the Corporation should come forward to oppose the proposal of the Joint Schools' Committee. He thought the Committee was the most competent body to pronounce an opinion on the subject.

Mr. Wacha: Querry.

Mr. Kabrajee: It is strange that the word querry should have come from a past member of the Joint Schools' Committee. Continuing, Mr. Kaorajee said the Joint Schools' Committee was the most competent body to give an opinion on the subject, and he would strongly support its proposal.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola pointed out that in 1895 the Corporation themselves had made a representation to Government in favour of introducing English in primary schools. The Government then turned a deaf ear to, but knowing as they did, the means of the Corporation, the Joint Schools' Committee continued to press upon the Government the necessity of adopting the proposal and had eventually succeeded in obtaining their approval. Under the circumstances he thought the Corporation should accede to the recommendation of the Committee.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said while Government desired that English should be the "lingua-franca" of the country, their legislators ordained that English should not be taught in primary schools. Since the passing of the Municipal Act in 1888, the population of Bombay had considerably increased, and many people including those of the artisan and labouring classes found that it was necessary to learn English to earn their bread. He would therefore support the amendment. As to the constitution of the Joint Schools' Committee he might say that they were so tied down by legislation on one side and Government School rules on the other, that all his efforts as a member of that body to promote primary education in the city were of no avail and he could do nothing. In fact there was no scope in their work and it was for that reason that he had resigned.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna observed that the resolution passed by the Corporation in May last was of a retrograde character. He supported the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim also supported the amendment.

On a division, the amendment was carried by a large majority.

PROPOSED OVERBRIDGE AT CHURNEY ROAD.

The Corporation considered Government resolution, General Department, dated the 25th June last, on the question regarding the construction of an overbridge near Churney Road level-crossing of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, in connection with scheme No. 3—Street Scheme from Elphinstone Bridge to Queen's Road of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust. It appears that the question of constructing the overbridge was first raised by Government, who made it a condition in their resolution dated the 30th November last sanctioning the Trust Scheme No. 3. The Trustees subsequently made representations to Government strongly denying their liability to construct the bridge, the necessity for which, they stated, was extremely doubtful and would not arise for several years to come. On those representations Government passed the following order dated the 25th June last:—"The Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, should be informed that Government, upon a full consideration of the subject, are prepared (1) to waive the condition attached by Government Resolution No. 6418 of 13th November last to the sanction accorded to Scheme No. III. and (2) to call upon the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company to construct an overbridge near the Chanl Road level-crossing at such point as Government, after consulting the Trust, may decide upon. Government are, however, of opinion that it would not be reasonable or in accordance with the spirit of Section 14 of the Indian Railways Act, to require the Railway Company to build an overbridge so close to the level crossing, and to maintain that crossing after the bridge has been completed and opened. Consequently such a position must be chosen for the overbridge as may best admit of the Trust connecting its two ends with existing roads."

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Government resolution as well as the Committee's report thereon was recorded.

DEPORTATION OF PAUPER IMMIGRANTS.

On the motion of Mr. S. D. Khote it was resolved:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation what is the total amount of money spent upon the deportation of pauper immigrants and how much have Government and the Native States paid as their respective share of the expenditure."

The Corporation was then adjourned till 3 p. m. on Monday next.

SETTLEMENT OF COTTON SPECULATIONS.

QUARREL BETWEEN MARWARIS.

ALLEGED MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

THE Bombay police having received information that Hanuman Bux Ramsabal, a Hindu, had been assaulted by a number of marwaris in a house in the Marwari Bazar, by which he received serious internal injuries necessitating his removal to the G. T. Hospital yesterday, requested Mr. J. Sanders Slater to proceed to the hospital and take the dying deposition of Hanuman Bux. Two of the alleged assailants, Prahlad Harnandrai and Ganesh Hiranand, were present when the injured man's statement was taken. Hanumanbux stated that the day before yesterday between 11 A. M. and noon he was on the third floor of a house in Marwari Bazar, where one Goolja Singrai resided. There was a crowd of about 150 or 200 men there, and people were quarrelling over a sutta matter. The sutta was to be settled and he claimed something and had to pay something, while the dispute was going on eight men, Ishwardas, Bhooramal, Manan ram, Prahlad, Ganesh, Deria Magan, Shivlal Purshotam, and Minaram Shroff, rushed upon him. Ishwadas caught hold of him by his right arm and gave a blow with his clenched fist on the stomach. His brother Bhooramal then gave him a blow with his clenched fist in the same place. Manantram then knocked him down and then all the eight persons above mentioned struck and kicked him till he became unconscious. He recovered consciousness when he was on the ground floor. He did not know who brought him down. He then saw the police who took him to the hospital. Ishwardas kept a peddi for sutta business in cotton. The dispute arose because the losers refused to pay the whole of their losses and offered to pay a proportion only. He was one of the losers and had to pay to the other brokers. He proposed that as people had suffered losses, one Harlohal Kasidas should settle by accepting only a portion of the losses. Harlohal Kasidas was the manager and when he (deponent) made this proposal, Ishwardas asked him (deponent) why he had made such a proposal.

In answer to Prahlad, Harnandrai deponent said that Prahlad took part in the row and gave him a kick.

In answer to Ganesh Hiranand deponent said that he (Ganesh) was on the third floor when the affair took place.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, September 18).

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of this Dept Notification No 5731, dated the 5th Aug 1902 and with reference to this Dept Notification No 2960 dated the 14th April 1902 it is hereby notified that Capt W Beale Asst Political Agent second grade and third asst Political Resident Aden has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India a further extension for two months on medical certificate of the leave granted to him in this Dept Notification No 6866 dated the 2nd Oct 1901 The last nine days of the further extension now notified will be extraordinary leave without pay.

Capt H F Jacob Asst Political Agent first grade and Third Asst Political Agent Kathiawar has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr Justice M H Starling B A, LL B (Lond) Barat-Law and the Hon Mr Justice L P Russell Barat-Law respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 11th Sept 1902 in the forenoon.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions of second class Subordinate Judges viz Rao Saheb Madhavachram Balvachram Hora second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge, appointed by Govt Notification No 2268 dated the 9th April 1902 to be Sessions Judge of the Courts of Small Causes Surat and Broach from the 27th Jan 1902 to the 9th May 1902 both days inclusive: Khan Saheb Ratanji Mancherji to be sub pro tem second class first grade Subordinate Judge from the 27th Jan 1902 to the 9th May 1902; Rao Saheb Trimbak Vithal Kalekarto be sub pro tem second grade Subordinate Judge from the 27th Jan 1902 to the 9th May 1902; and Rao Saheb Trimbak Ramchandra Kotwal to be sub pro tem second class third grade Subordinate Judge from the 4th Feb 1902 to the 20th April 1902.

H E the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct with reference to the promotions ordered in Govt Notification No 5132 dated 13th Aug 1902, that the seniority in the gradation list of the Subordinate Judges who received the substantive promotion given by Govt Notification No. 1761, dated the 12th March 1902, from the 10th May will not be affected by their remaining supernumerary till the 9th May 1902:—Khan Saheb Ratanji Mancherji, Rao Saheb Trimbak Vithal Kalsulkar and Rao Saheb Dattatraya Anant Lignji.

Mr. R. P. Lambert, Dist Supdt of Police Ahmedabad is granted privilege leave for thirty days from the 25th Sept, 1902 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Mansukhram Mulji to act as Dist Supdt of Police Ahmedabad during the absence of Mr. Lambert or pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr. J. Kennedy on the termination of his present duty to be Dist Supdt of Police Poona; and Mr. W. M. F. Clarke on relief to be Asst Supdt of Police Poona.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr G Rothfeld I C S Asst Collector and Magistrate of the first class in the district of Panch Mahals in Nadiad Sub-division to exercise the powers mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of the same Code.

The Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to invest Mr J P Brander I C S Asst Collector and Magistrate of the first class in the district of Poona with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to require security for good behaviour Sec 110.

With reference to Govt Notification No 4827 dated the 29th July 1902 the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major W C C Leslie on return to duty to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Poona and Kirkee during the absence on leave of Lieut Col H Minchin or pending further orders.

Major Leslie is also appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the first Class in the Poona Dist and is invested with the additional powers.

Major Leslie will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Cantonment of Poona and Kirkee and the villages of Wanowdi and Ghorpuri.

Major Leslie is further appointed under Sec 22 of the Code to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

H E in Council is also pleased under Sec 8 (3) of the Reformatory Schools Act 1897 to specially empower Major Leslie to exercise the powers contemplated in Sec 1 of the Act.

In continuation of Govt Notification No. 1660 dated the 9th May 1860 extending the operation of Act XIII of 1859 to the district of Poona H E in Council is further pleased under Sec 5 of the Act to appoint Major Leslie to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police.

Mr C G H Fawcett I C S acting Remembrancer of Legal Affairs is allowed privilege leave for one month and thirteen days from the 3rd Oct 1902 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Dayaram Gidumal B A LL B on the completion of his duty on the Police Committee, to act as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. G. H Fawcett I C S or pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders.—Mr E H E Leggatt I C S. acting Judge and Sessions Judge Kanara to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Poona and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, vice Mr F G D Beaman I C S; and Mr K Knight I C S., Judge and Sessions Judge Dharwar to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Kanara in addition to his own duties.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of Govt Notification No 4944 dated 18th July 1902 Mr W D Sheppard I C S is allowed privilege leave for one month and twelve days in combination with furlough for thirteen months and eighteen days with effect from 15th Aug 1902.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F W Allison I C S to be Asst Collector Panch Mahals

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C A Beyts I C S to act as Depy Commissioner Upper Sind Frontier during the absence on leave of Mr C M Baker I C S or pending further orders.

Mr G H Cross I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for three months on medical certificate.

Mr A D Brown I C S has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr K G Turner M A (Cantab) I C S to be Asst Collector Thana.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Kashinath Narayan Bhangunkar on return to duty to be Huzur Dy Collector Bijapur; Rao Bahadur Ranga Ramchandra Bhandri to be 1st Depy Collr Bijapur; Rao Bahadur Raghavendra Shamrao Baitmangalaker to be Dist Dep. Collector Belgaum; and Rao Bahadur Venkatrao Koppikar to be Native Asst to the Commissioner Southern Division.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Ganesh Janardan Agashe, B. A., Curator, Govt Central Book Depot Bombay is granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days from the 15th Sept. 1902 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt S Evans M B I M A was appointed to act as Depy Sanitary Commissioner Central Registration Dist in addition to his own duties from the 13th April to the 26th May 1902 both days inclusive.

Bombay Vol Artillery.—Capt C C Kernick is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 1st Sept 1902.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

On return from leave Mr T R Robertson Asst Eng 1st grade is appointed to act as Ex Eng Begari Canals Dist.

Mr V M Griffiths Asst Engr 3rd grade is appointed to act as Ex Engr Nasik Dist during the absence of Mr R E Menneer Assoc M Inst C E Ex Engr on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr E A Faulconer temporary Engr is appointed pending other arrangements, to hold charge of the office of the Ex Engr Begari Canals Dist. vice Mr D W McGuffie acting Ex Engr deceased.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

"THE RUSSO-AFGHAN ANOMALY."

THE "Civil and Military Gazette" publishes the following translation of the "Novoe Vremya's" article on Russia and Afghanistan:—

Can an empire have a boundary in common with another country for over one thousand versts and not only be ignorant of the doings of its neighbour, but also not have the opportunity of gathering any reliable information as to what is going on in its neighbour's territory? To this question a negative answer would certainly be necessary if such a case were not an actual fact. Some of our readers may think we are speaking of some State or other in Central Africa, of countries populated by the nyam-nyam tribes or people akin to them in savagery. Such an assumption would unfortunately be incorrect for we have the case of Russia and Afghanistan in view. It is more than twenty years ago since we completely established our suzerainty over the tracts of country immediately bounding Afghanistan, and from that time in reality these tracts have become to us the forbidden land within the bounds of which not a single Russian subject may appear. It has been customary to explain this phenomenon by the conditions imposed on us by the agreement of 1873 with Great Britain, in which our and England's sphere of influence in Southern Asia were determined. But of any diplomatic results, understandings on the subject of spheres of influence are the shortest lived. If an empire expands its possessions in a certain direction, then surely its sphere of influence must expand in the same direction. Such an expansion of territorial possessions towards the south did take place when we acquired the Ahal-tekin base, with new acquisitions in Turkestan, with the annexation of Merv and with subjugation of the Khar-ship of Bokhara. Having moved southwards and reached Afghanistan we naturally should have included its northern half in our sphere of influence. However, this was not the case, and we, in worrying over the accurate determination of the boundary, did nothing at all to safeguard our interests beyond that boundary. It is worthy of note that in the first few years after the agreement of 1873, we did not reckon that in signing this agreement we effectually placed Afghanistan beyond our reach. The Amir of Afghanistan, Sher Ali Khan, was in correspondence with the Governor-General of Turkestan, in 1878 Colonel Grodekoff accomplished a journey through Afghanistan to Herat and in 1879 we sent a special mission to the Amir.

The second Anglo-Afghan war concluded with the ascension of Abdur Rahman Khan on the Afghan throne, who for ten years had made use of our hospitality and had lived on the subsidy granted by the Russian Government. This latter circumstance should most undoubtedly have tended to close relations being kept up between Russia and Afghanistan. The struggles of Abdur Rahman Khan for independence, the fear that his powerful neighbours might make an attempt on the independence of his country should not have interfered with the appointment of a representative of Russia at the Court of the Amir and with the free access of Russian merchants to Afghanistan and so on. In reality throughout the reign of Abdur Rahman Khan, notwithstanding the unexampled developement of civilization in our Central Asian possessions we remained absolute strangers to Afghanistan.

Last year an important event took place; Abdur Rahman Khan died and his son Habibulla Khan came to the throne. Prior to this much had been written and said about the Russophil tendencies of Habibulla Khan, but his appearance as the ruler of Afghanistan in no way resolved on Russo-Afghan relations. At first we had to obtain our information regarding the state of affairs in our neighbour's country by delving in the Anglo-Indian newspapers, which naturally will not give any information useful to us. But the relations of the new Amir to the English are sufficiently peculiar, and this is not disguised by the Anglo-Indian press. According to the Allahabad paper, the "Pioneer Mail," the Amir not long ago received the Mulla Seid Akbar the chief opponent of the British during the Tirah expedition.

Intimations from the hill tribes antagonistic to British rule seem to make their appearance as a matter of course at Kabul and meet with a most cordial welcome from the Amir. Does not all this indicate that the time has come to remove the wonderful anomaly in Russo-Afghan affairs? We have no intention of threatening the independence of Afghanistan: the British need not worry.

But to be on normal neighbourly terms with our neighbours; to have the right of access within its countries' precincts; to develope trade connection and of course to be represented at Kabul—such a wish is indisputably equitable, and necessary besides from the point of view of Russian interests.

THE BUREAU OF COMMERCE.

So much in the way of preparation has to be done before a scheme involving so many considerations as the creation of a new Bureau of Commerce can be completely carried out, that it may be taken as certain that the Indian Bureau will not come into existence at the earliest before the end of the ensuing cold weather. No personal appointments are yet in mind at all, and, by the way, some excusable confusion of thought prevails as to the functions of the proposed three principal officers. If the Director General is to be all that his title implies, the two Directors of Statistics and of Commerce respectively, can hardly be much more than head-clerks of their branches. If, on the other hand, the two Directors are really to "direct," the Director-General cannot very well be other than a figure-head. This is not an academic difficulty. It is essential for the success of the new Bureau that the directing authority, wherever it may lie, should command the respect and confidence of the commercial world, and this is possible only if the responsible appointment is given regardless of all other considerations to the most highly qualified man anywhere available. A first-rate man will rightly demand a first-rate salary; and as the Financial Department is not prepared to provide unlimited allotments of funds for the Bureau, the question of the distribution of salaries between the Director-General and the two sectional Directors assumes prime importance. It seems unfortunate that the various Chambers of Commerce, in responding to the official invitation for opinions, have overlooked this fundamental question of the constitution of the new Bureau, and dissipated their critical acumen on trivial points of detail. However, there is still time to discuss the point, and it would be well to consider in the first instance whether the appointment of a Director-General with Directors under him (which is in strict accordance with one of the stereotyped doctrines of departmentalism) would be the best way of securing effective and progressive working.—"Pioneer."

CHEAPER SOLDIERING.

WAR OFFICE REFORM TO REDUCE OFFICERS' EXPENSES.

THE War Office has taken the first definite step towards reducing the cost of living for officers in the Service.

It was made clear by the report of the Committee on Army Education, published three months ago that a resolute attack was about to be made on the interior expenditure of corps, with the object of making the military service of the Empire a possible career for the poorer man with brains and keenness to succeed on professional rather than on social lines.

In addition to the proposed reform instituting one examination for all candidates, another drastic change affecting personal expenditure was directed by the report at the practice of keeping regimental coursers and pack of hounds. These were to be forbidden, and inter-regimental polo tournaments were also to cease.

The War Office has now decided that in future Army officers messes and the quarters of unmarried regimental officers at home stations are to be furnished at the public expense.

In addition to this every officer on joining is to be supplied with a field kit free of charge, to be maintained at his own expense.

These reforms will remedy an almost intolerable system, under which officers having furnished their mess-rooms and quarters at considerable expense, often found it necessary, on removal to other stations, to sell their goods at a ruinous price.

It was concluded by those likely to know after the report on Army Education, that at all costs the War Office was determined to make it possible for men to live in the cavalry on £200 a year besides their pay. This latest decision strengthens that belief, and is highly encouraging to those who have advocated such reforms.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

FLOODS ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

THOUSANDS DESTITUTE.

THE East Indian Railway has of late been rather unfortunate as regards disasters on the loop line. Within a few months there have been a couple of serious disasters, resulting in much loss of life and considerable destruction of property, the sub-division in both instances being, curiously enough, Ramnore Hat. In June last a passenger train was capsized by the force of a local tornado, with the result that several lives were lost and much damage done to rolling-stock, while this week the sub-division has been visited by severe floods causing wholesale sweeping away of villages and cattle and breaches on the railway lines, but fortunately not attended with heavy loss of human life. The floods are unprecedented in character and will bear comparison with the great floods of September, 1898, when the Gurua Bridge, between Ghogha and Bhagulpore Stations was washed away.

As regards this week's floods they were due to the overflowing of the Brahmani the Bansiai, and Punla Rivers. On Monday last and the two following days there was heavy rain which caused these rivers to overflow. The station which has suffered the most is Murarai, lying between the Pugia and Bansiai Rivers, and nearly equidistant from both. On Tuesday afternoon both rivers joined forces, with the result that, within a short time Murarai was completely flooded, the water being about eight to nine feet in depth in some parts of the town. The Murarai bazaar was flooded, while the Post Office, the Police Sub-Inspector's quarters, all the "cutcha" houses and two "pucca" houses were completely swept away. The new Police barracks withstood the shock of the waters but is so badly damaged that it may collapse at any moment. After 11 o'clock the water began to subside. The result of this vast volume of water rushing over the open country was, amongst other damage, to breach the railway line at Murarai, Pandia, and several other places between Murarai and Barharwa, the breaches being at intervals for a distance of nearly 50 miles. Two railway bridges have been washed away and others damaged, especially the Pantia Bridge. Railway communication between Rampore Hat and Barharwa has been stopped entirely since Tuesday, passengers who wished to proceed to Baharwa having to turn back at Rampore Hat and return to Khana junction, whence they could proceed to Barharwa via Luckeeserai.

ENTIRE VILLAGES SWEPT AWAY.

As regards the villages, as far as is known at present, no fewer than 25 have been almost washed away. Among the villages which suffered most are Lakhari, Pantia, Bantf, Jagdhari, Ardgrum, and Dhalsein. In fact all the villages on the banks of the Brahmani River suffered badly. The village of Lakhari consisted of over a 100 houses, of which not more than half-a-dozan are standing, the remainder having been swept away. At Mahe-pore in Dumka only the Rajah's house is standing, every other house in the town having been washed away. Pathetic stories are related of villagers who, to save their lives, climbed trees and watched with mournful interest their homes and belongings being swept away. Tables of life, as far as can be ascertained, has fortunately been very small. A very large number of cattle have been drowned, and the unfortunate villagers have thus lost the chief means of subsistence, as well as all their personal property. When the town of Murarai was flooded, about 400 villagers took shelter in the Railway Station, which being situated on high ground escaped without any damage. In all, fully 5,000 to 6,000 villagers, as far as is known, have been rendered absolutely destitute and homeless."—"Statesman."

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1199—Smetham B and N—Dadabhoy Narayen Dhuma and another vs Khanderao Pandurang—D'Kshit and D. Part heard.

1216—Framjee and D—Jeejeebhoy Ebrahim and others—Thakurdas and Co.

1222—Mantri and S—Govindram Bhalaram vs Hiralal Ghanshamdas—Mansukhlal J and H.

1222—Craigie and C.—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Kamaully Rahimoohoy and others—Wadia and G and Thackurdas and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

128-01—Mulji C and V—Bachoo Hurkisondas vs Khooshaldas Dalibhoy and others—M C and V.

80-02—Mulji C and V—Bachoo Hurkisondas vs Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and others—Daphtary and F.

Commercial Cause.

94-02—Ranga and P—Hudatrai Nundram vs Balkishan Shivlal and others—Bicknell M and M.

Long Causes.

120-02—Little and Co—Chuturbhooj Morarjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co.

301-02—Nanu and H—Dagroo Saitiba vs Jamshedjee Muncherjee Shroff—Shamrao and M.

829-01—Mansukhlal D J and M—Goverdhundas Sunderdas vs Lukhmidas Valjee—Bicknel M and M.

380-01—Thakurdas and Co—R Murray vs D Barlow—Crawford and Co.

862-00—Mansukhlal D and J—Jamnagir Nitiagir vs W L Harvey—Crawford B and Co.

860-00—Smitham Band N—Vithaldas Dhurandas and others vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.

421-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardesir Spencer vs Fazul Pesru Mahomed and others—M C and M.

216-00—Sorabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kallandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. (For trial on merits).

328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikisondas Gangadas vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Cause.

264-02—Sorabji and J—Solomon David Gag vs Anna Solomon David Gag Part heard.

Long Causes.

304-2—Dikshit and D—Dholsaji Hakamchand and another vs Bai Manibai widow and another—M R Vakil.—Part heard.

789-01—Bhai Shanker and K and G—Kawasjee Bomanjee Baman Behram vs Osman Jamal Vayani and another—Edgelow G and W and Ardeshir H and D.

Short Cause.

259-02—Smetham B and N—Robert Dalton vs John Stanley Smith and others—Little and Co.

Long Causes.

234-98—Malvi H and M—Motilal Sewaram vs Hirachand Harakch

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Shah's visit to the Crystal Palace was a big success. The arrangements were excellent, and no single hitch occurred. From the first (writes a military correspondent of "M. A. P." who was present) the Shah was "a hot favourite" with the vast crowd, which cheered lustily and spontaneously, and in return the King of Kings seemed interested and pleased, and betrayed no untoward desire to go home before the programme was finished—as is the way of Shahs, at times. Finally, the weather—painful topic—behaved itself till the Shah had gone. Thanks to the courtesy of the Palace officials, and of Mr. Derry, the more than obliging Press-Manager, in particular, I had every opportunity of studying the Persian monarch at close quarters. Indeed at one point I could easily have snatched off his black astrachan tarboosh, and, possibly, might have been tempted to do so had the great crown diamond been in its accustomed place. But the Shah was in European garb, frock coat and the rest, and, save a few flashing rings, wore none of the famous gems he possesses. Our conventional attire is rarely becoming to Orientals, and certainly is not to the Shah. He needs uniform, and plenty of it, to look his best.

It was in the programme that the Shah should visit the Topsy-Turvy Railway, the latest, and perhaps, greatest of the Palace attractions, and as it seemed likely that if anything was calculated to astonish him "looping the loop" was, I took up my position close to the space reserved for him. It would be difficult to imagine a greater contrast than that afforded by the "King of Kings" and his cicerone, our own Prince Arthur of Connaught. The one a shortish, very broad-shouldered, middle-aged man, slightly bent and leaning on an amber-topped malacca cane; the other tall, slender, and erect as a lance. The one dark of skin, with huge badger-grey moustachios, black hair flecked with grey large hooked nose, and heavy-lidded, weary, drooping eyes—the embodiment of Eastern power, unfathomable and inscrutable; the other a fresh; faced, fair haired English lad, with the complexion and ready blush of a girl boyishly interested in everything going on about him and obviously full of the joie de vivre. As a sort of half-way house between the two types, Lord Lansdowne stood close by, grey and lined, a man who, like the Shah, has no illusions left and carries heavy responsibilities, but who, unlike the Shah, has preserved much of the alertness and keenness of youth.

I do not know whether the "loop" astonished the Shah, but from the fact that he watched the whirling cars for at least a quarter of an hour, one may assume that it did not bore him. His face betrayed no wonder, no emotion, save perhaps a patient contempt for the doings of the insane Westerner. Even the audacity of two pretty girls, who blew kisses to him as they were hauled up into position, failed to arouse a smile, although he looked very hard at them. Still, as I say, he must have been interested, for he turned again and again to watch the car on its mad career. Despite Prince Arthur's laughing entreaties, the Shah declined to "loop," but he graciously "permitted" one of his suite to make the journey. Accompanied by four of the English members of the party, including Prince Arthur, the Persian took his seat, unmoved and resigned to the will of his master. There was a momentary gleam in the Shah's eye as the black fez of his subject whizzed round the loop, pointing earthward, and he seemed to regard him with approval and relief when, safe and sound, and still imperturbable, he stepped on to the platform again.

After the loop, dinner, and then the fireworks, a gorgeous, a magnificent display. They have fireworks in Persia, but the Shah, by no means the sort of man to admit that "they do these things better in France," or elsewhere confessed that his own pyrotechnists were not, colloquially speaking, "in the same street" with our Mr. Brock. Even hardened Palace habitues avowed that the display had never been surpassed. Truly it was a memorable spectacle. On the terraces a surging, enthusiastic crowd of nearly one hundred thousand people, their attention divided between the fireworks and the dark, sombre, but now smiling, almost animated figure, away high up in the Royal box. Thrice the crowd imitated the bombs and exploded. Once when the Shah's portrait, electrically fired by Prince Arthur's hand, leapt into glittering relief. Again when the presentments of our own King and Queen appeared—this time the Shah touched the electric button—and lastly, when a veritable Niagara of fire poured from the scaffolding and bathed it all in a golden light. There was no mistaking the genuineness of cheering.

There died a few days ago Florence Craufurd Grove, thirty years ago the first Alpine climber of his day, and more lately famous for his collaboration with Herman Merivale in the celebrated play of Forget-me-Not, which has been played in every country of the Globe, and over which Miss Genevieve Ward made something like £20,000. Mr. Grove was the elder son of Sir William Grove, the great scientist, and Emma, daughter of Cowley Powles, of poetic fame. He entered the Navy, and the present Admiral Sir Harry Keppel was one of his messmates. But he tired of the Service while still a middy, and, coming home, studied desultorily for the Bar, and became a member of the newly started Alpine Club, with his friends, Reginald Macdonald and Leslie Stephen. It was after the awful accident on the Matterhorn that thrilled all Europe, that Craufurd Grove accomplished the feat of climbing the peak from the Italian side, taking a course never before or since attempted. He was accompanied only by Carroll, the famous guide; and Whymper, in his "Scrambles Among the Alps" is breathless where he speaks of this achievement, which he describes as "the most desperate piece of mountain climbing on record."

When one looks at the picture of the Alpine Clubhouse and members at Zermatt, in this most fascinating of books, one cannot help thinking how "all, all are gone, the old familiar faces"—only Sir Leslie Stephen, and Whymper himself, and one or two others left of the pioneer band who climbed when every great peak was virgin soil, and worth taking one's life in one's hand to win.

Latter in life Mr. Grove gave himself to literary work almost entirely. Besides the play of Forget-me-Not, written with Herman Merivale, he dramatised Mr. F. C. Philip's "As in a Looking Glass," in which Mrs. Bernard Beere made such a triumphant success. He became President of the Alpine Club and was noted as a brilliant after-dinner speaker. Craufurd Grove belonged to the old-fashioned school of man-about-town who were catholic in taste and accomplishment. The present Sir Frederick Pollock, one of his intimate friends, and himself a marvellous linguist, said of him that he was the only Englishman of whom he could truthfully say (what is so often untruthfully said) that he was taken for a Frenchman when in France. Fencing was another of the hobbies of this brilliant band of friends, and Camille Prevot, the great French fencing-master, held Craufurd Grove to be the finest fencer of his time. In later years Mr. Grove wrote an interesting "History of Fencing" in the Badminton book on fencing.

Dr. Pelham, the British Academician, is a son of the late Bishop Pelham of Norwich, and is President of Trinity College, Oxford. He is not only very learned, but very tall and has a way of shaking hands with you as if he were saving you from a watery grave. This, however, is only because he is in a hurry to have done with greetings and ask how you are getting on with your work. A little while ago the discipline at Trinity College was reputed to be very lax, and it is a fact that on a certain convivial occasion one of the junior fellows was seized by undergraduates and placed upon a bonfire. A new dean was thereupon appointed, six feet four inches in height, and ferocious in proportion, with the result that order very soon resumed its reign.

The Rev. H. F. Tozer, another Academician, is not only a great classical scholar but also a traveller who has risked his life in many perilous places. In personal appearance he is not only correct but mild, as the result of parting his hair in the middle and wearing remarkably large spectacles. Nevertheless, he has explored all the islands of the Ægean Sea, has climbed Mounts Olympus and Argæus, and has crossed Lake Van in an open boat. It is also said that in the Holy Land he once fell among brigands who stripped him of all his possessions except his boots and spectacles and left him, thus denuded, to mount an ass and ride back to Damascus. This last story, however, though current among undergraduates, may well have been invented by them.

Professor Ingram Bywater is one of the best Greek scholars in the world. Before his marriage he was a fellow and tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, and undergraduates, who went to see him, frequently found him extended at full length upon the floor in order to study some huge folio too large to be held upon his lap. He was celebrated for the wealth of meaning he could convey by repeating the monosyllable "yes." "Yes" would signify first that Professor Bywater perceived that you were there; secondly that you might take a chair; thirdly; that you might read your English essay to him; fourthly, that he did not think much of your essay and fifthly and finally, that he wished you a very good evening.

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THE MORAL.

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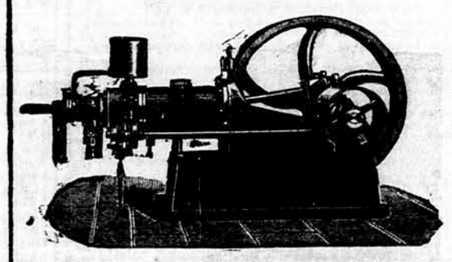

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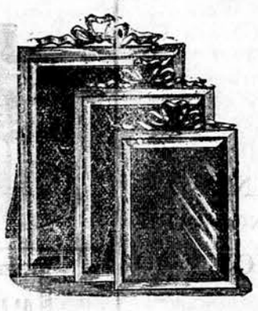
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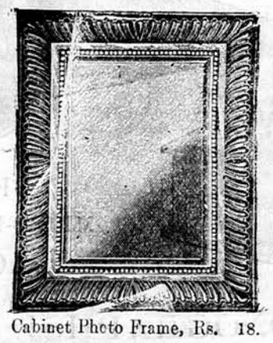
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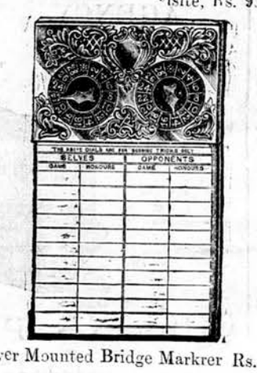
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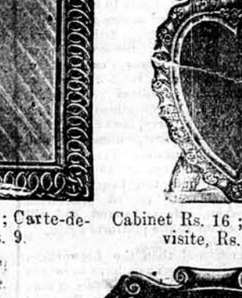

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